Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1861. NUMBER 147.

BRYAN HALL. FRIDAY EVENING ... ITALIAN OPERA ... MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY, SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, SIGNOR MANCUSI, SIGNOR SUSINI, HERR MOLLENHAUER ... An ORCHESTRA has been engaged under the direction of CARL ANSCHUTZ, Academy of Music New York. This FRIDAY EVENING ... DON PASQUALE. ... The Scene is Laid in Rome. And will conclude with the celebrated ... IL TROVATORE. ... HENRY MOLLENHAUER ... Admission ... 50 Cents. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra ... at Mr. Higgins' Music Store ... Doors open at 7—performance to commence ...

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock. FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27th, BENEFIT of the popular Irish Comedian and Vocalist, MR. COLLINS. The celebrated Drama of RORY O'MOORE ... AN IRISH JIG ... IRISH GENIUS ...

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. An Evening with the Humorous Writers. PROF J. H SIDDONS WILL GIVE A READING BEFORE THE ASSOCIATION, IN BRYAN HALL, On Saturday Evening Next, DECEMBER 28th, Consisting of the following selections: The great Trial of Bardell vs. Pickwick.—(Dickens.) Pip, the Convict, and the bread and butter.—(Dickens' Great Expectations.) Falstaff and Prince Henry.—(Shakespeare.) Barney Rierdon's Voyage Out and Home.—(Lover.) The Bachelor's Dream.—Hood. Doors open at 7; reading to commence at 7½. Admission 25 cents. CHARLES T. ... Chairman Lecture Committee.

THE ORIGINAL, CELEBRATED and world-renowned American MAN IN MINIATURE, GEN'L TOM THUMB, SMALLEST MAN ALIVE! At Kingsbury Hall, Randolph-st. FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY. ... BEAUTIFUL MINIATURE CARRIAGE ... ADMISSIONS: ...

METROPOLITAN HALL—Re-opened on MONDAY, Dec. 23d, ... J. Insco Williams' Celebrated Moving PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE. ...

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.—J. B. WESTELL, from Her Majesty's Theatre, London ...

METROPOLITAN HALL—This popular Hall has been re-painted and PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER ... SOUND AND VENTILATION ...

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY. ...

For Sale.

FOR SALE—One two-seated Poney Sleigh ... FOR SALE CHEAP—$1200 worth of SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINES ... FOR SALE—Two Pony Sleighs ... FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures ... FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Improved Farm of 320 acres ... FOR SALE.—For sale ... EIGHT FIRST-CLASS SEVEN Octave Piano Fortes ... THE A No. 1 TOP GALLANT SAIL SCHOONER ETHAN ALLEN FOR SALE ...

Boarding.

BOARDING—Two or three ... BOARDING—A front Chamber ... BOARDING.—Desirable ... BOARDING—A few gentlemen ... BOARDING.—Very desirable ... NATIONAL HOUSE ...

Lost.

LOST—On last Sunday ...

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1861.

Notice to Advertisers. [illegible] wishing to have their advertisements appear in the Evening Edition on this page must hand them in before one o'clock to insure insertion. Terms for publishing made known at the counting room.

THREE EDITIONS OF THE TRIBUNE. Morning Edition, for the mails, with dispatches up to 3 o'clock, a. m. Evening Edition, at 3 p. m., with news by telegraph, mails and dispatches up to the hour of going to press, for the News trade of town and country. Night Edition, at 6 p. m., with dispatches up to the hour of going to press.

THE TRENT AFFAIR. [illegible] the tenor of the dispatches from Washington for some days past, it has been impossible not to see foreshadowed the result of the negotiations on the Trent affair, and the brief dispatch received late last night announcing that the matter is definitely [illegible] finds us, possessed of little doubt that the Government will disavow the act of Capt. Wilkes, and give up the captive [illegible] should this prove the only course by which to escape a war with England; but at the same time, it is alleged, the Administration will require Great Britain to concede this as a definite settlement of the question of the right of search, and that no interference shall be made by her at any time in behalf of the rebellion.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN? A statement was yesterday telegraphed from Washington to the afternoon papers, that Great Britain intended to re-open the Maine boundary question and demand a portion of the State of Maine. The story is absurd. Great Britain might as well claim to the original thirteen colonies wrested from her by the war of the Revolution. If she is intent on picking a quarrel with this country, policy would dictate that the pretext should be one like the Trent affair, in which the right of controversy might be in doubt. But to demand the part of Maine ceded to us by the Ashburton treaty is so palpably in the wrong, that she would be condemned by the universal voice of mankind, outside of her own dominions. And we cannot believe the English people would permit their government to go to war with the "States" on any such issue. For the present we must treat the report telegraphed from Washington, as a canard. This country, though it is torn by civil war, is not yet in the condition of the Turkish "sick man." [illegible] States, numbering twenty [illegible] millions of free people, are loyal to the Union, and are able and resolved, not only to maintain the integrity of their territory, but reclaim every foot of the seceded States. They are able to send half a million of soldiers to quell the rebellion in the South, and, if need be, to dispatch another half million to repel the aggressions of Great Britain on their northern frontiers.

DAVIS'S CONFISCATION BILL. In the proceedings of the Senate yesterday, as reported by telegraph, we read the following with unalloyed pleasure:

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, gave notice that he would introduce a bill *confiscating every species of property* of all persons who have had any connection with the Southern rebellion, either in civil, military, or naval capacity.

Senator Davis is the successor of the ex-traitor Breckinridge, and he begins his Senatorial career gloriously. A bill, such as he describes, is exactly what the country is panting to have passed. At the hands of no man would such a bill be more acceptable than those of the Senator from Kentucky. Mr. Davis has an opportunity of taking a front rank among living statesmen. Our Government is sadly in need of a policy, and the proposed bill may furnish one. The details of the measure will be looked for with intense interest by the public. If its provisions fairly and thoroughly carry out the idea named in the notice, the bill will receive the hearty and unqualified support of every earnest, loyal man in the land. Senator Davis regards slaves as "property," by State laws and local usage, and of course his bill embraces them. The slaves of all persons who have had any connection with the Southern rebellion, either in civil, military, or naval capacity, he therefore proposes, shall be "confiscated." Let Congress pass such a bill, and direct the Executive to enforce it, with all his might, and the end of the rebellion will be reached. Until something like this is passed, the Government will go on groping in the dark, and the army will continue to waste its energies in idleness and lose its soldiers by camp diseases.

A CONTRACTORS' WAR. When lean Pennsylvania steeds were sent to us at Chicago to mount our Cavalry, we should have had less cause of complaint had the animals been better, but there still would have remained, in our view, the impolicy and impropriety of locating these horse contracts so far from the place of enlisting the cavalry. And further, we have always deemed it a grievance that Philadelphia and other eastern cities have had so large a share of the general outfit of our troops. We confess it looked to us at one time that the partition of the labor was to be: to the Northwest the fighting, and to the East the contracts.

But all this is nothing to the latest proof of the inveterate habits Pennsylvania may be truly said to have *contracted*. What will be thought of transporting at Government expense *rough pine scantling from Pittsburg to Fort Leavenworth*, and yet such a shipment actually passed through this city with such destination a few days since. The pieces were 4x4, about eight feet long, and rough as when they came from the saw mill. Think of carrying common pine lumber across four States, to the west bank of the Missouri, that some Pennsylvania contractor might pocket a liberal margin of profits, and that too with plenty of lumber yards full of stock slow of sale on the Missouri river. This almost passes belief, but is an actual fact. The enormities under the name of carrying on this war, would ruin financially any nation on earth, even if Midas himself were its king. Who will stay these crying evils; or is the nation really given up to be spoiled at home, and flouted abroad? Are the people to look in vain to Congress to attack the great army of [illegible] peculators, and cleanse these [illegible] army stables? Has the Government the desire to avert the blows that [illegible] fall, though nepotism and corrupt [illegible] shriek aloud to spare and [illegible] those who richly merit the cord [illegible] of the Provost Marshal.

The Boston flunkies who fed and feted [illegible] and Slidell at Fort Warren should experience a salutary sense of shame at the [illegible] accounts which reach that city from Richmond, as to the condition of Col. Lee and his six fellow prisoners confined in a miserable cell, eleven feet by seventeen, which [illegible] not allowed to quit for any purpose [illegible]. A single bucket is all that is allowed for all their natural wants, and the [illegible] and the foul air of the dungeon would [illegible] intolerable but for the cold draughts that [illegible], subjecting them to constant suf-

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Atlantic Coast Telegraph Line.

A proposal from Mr. Cyrus W. Field for connecting by telegraph the national forts along the southern coast was made to Gen. McClellan at Washington on the 25th.

The plan has much importance, even though carried out on a less extensive scale than now proposed. Now that the eastern shore of Virginia is in loyal hands, a land line may readily be extended from the North to Cape Charles, whence a submarine wire of twenty-six miles would bring Fortress Monroe and Newport News into immediate connection with the headquarters at Washington.

About one hundred and fifty miles submarine wire would connect through Fortress Monroe with the Hatteras forts. About five hundred miles more would reach successively the forts at Port Royal, Tybee and Fernandina—from which latter point there is a railroad telegraph line across Florida to Cedar Keys, on the Gulf of Mexico, within two hundred and seventy miles of Fort Pickens—about one hundred miles further carrying it to Ship Island, near the mouths of the Mississippi—making a total of about one thousand miles. But, even to the extent of Cedar Keyes, involving an aggregate of only about six hundred and fifty miles, telegraphic communication with so many intermediate points would be so desirable that it is strange that nothing has hitherto been done. In the event of a war with a foreign power, our advantage from it would be incalculable.

A committee of the Senate has the matter under consideration; and Gen. McClellan has already approved the general purpose.

Healy's Jackson.

At Mr. Healy's studio on Lake street, will remain on exhibition a few days, his full length picture of the hero of New Orleans. It was painted by the artist on a Government order, and will be taken to Washington on the third of January. While here, it will repay richly a visit from our lovers of art. Mr. Healy's fertile and busy pencil has done much that is excellent in the direction of historical portraiture. A keen and thorough artist, faithful in his details and skillful at fixing prominent traits, his productions will have a permanent national value, and become more valuable with time. His Jackson is beyond all question a noble work of art. It is a full length portrait, the leader and his war steed. The latter is skilfully introduced, and made subordinate to the chief subject, who stands just ready to mount, but turning for a far off piercing glance, his whole soul in his countenance, with that characteristic, firmness, decision, promptness, and—"I take the responsibility,"—which as we look upon the counterfeit presentment on the canvass, awakens sad thoughts. One can almost imagine that the stern visage is such as the living hero would have worn at learning that the rebel guns had opened upon Fort Sumter, or rather, weeks earlier, before the rebellion had taken shape. Turn and compare it with the sad, placid visage of poor Mr. Buchanan, opposite, with the lack-lustre eye, and infirm weak old mouth, and the art is true to its trust, that tells even on this canvass in the comparison of men. A Jackson would have saved the Government—such a Jackson as Healy has painted—and such he was. The coming man, when he shall arrive, must possess the traits embodied in this picture. There would be no doubt that this leader would have a policy—that on the rebellion he would have launched thunderbolts. There is no tampering, nor timidity, nor half measures in Mr. Healy's picture, and he is too good and true an artist not to have put them there had he found them in his subject.

The Contraband Question.

Prominent members of Congress are considering a question, in order to avoid the expense of supporting crowds of slaves in idleness, and furnish the American mills with cotton. They take the ground that the Indian Territory west of Louisiana and Arkansas was ceded to the United States by treaty, and on certain conditions. Without provocation they have violated the treaties and "levied war" on the United States, thus rendering the treaties null and void. The countries reverting to the Government embraces the valleys of the Red, Arkansas and other rivers, and contains about 20,000,000 of acres of cotton land, of unsurpassed fertility, capable of producing about 15,000,000 of bales of cotton per annum.

It is proposed to apply the principle of Benton's "Florida Armed Occupation Act," and send all "contrabands" to this Territory and apprentice them to the settlers upon these cotton lands, leaving the question of their final disposition to be settled by Congress at the close of the war. All contrabands, as fast as they come into camp, to be promptly forwarded thither.

The country is approached from St. Louis, through Springfield, a distance of 300 miles The remainder of the railroad from Rolla through Springfield to Fort Smith, can be completed in twelve months. It is said that the plantations of the Choctaws and Chickasaws alone could fully supply the American mills, even the first year of the experiment.

☞ An important arrest was made at Cape Girardeau, Mo., on Saturday last. Capt. Wm. H. Childs, formerly of Ohio, who married a lady in Zanesville, Ohio, named Miss Emma Gallahaber, some years ago (now deceased), and one of the principal engineers on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, had been in Cairo for some days, and got a pass to go to Cape Girardeau. No one here suspected his loyalty except his own brother-in-law. When at Cape Girardeau, he told one story to the Provost Marshal and another different one to the commanding officer. This was discovered by the nephew of Commodore Graham, who was in command of the Illinois steamer. He had him arrested and he was sent up to St. Louis. Childs wished to force his way through the lines, and go to Columbus. His uncle is the chief engineer of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and both are largely interested in it. His little daughter, three years old, is now in Zanesville, and will be well cared for by kind relatives, who deplore his traitorism to his country.

☞ The Moline *Independent* of the 25th reiterates its charges that extreme cruelty and neglect are manifested by those in care of the corral of Government horses on Rock Island. The liberal allowance of the Government is withheld and squandered, and the herd kept at an expense of about forty dollars per day, allowing a rapacious contractor to pocket over one hundred dollars daily. If some of these Government contractors were shot, and a liberal share of the rest hung, the advantage would be speedily manifest.

☞ The Down Easters are alive to the fact openly stated in Canadian journals that on the first outbreak of war between this country and England, Maine would be the battle ground, and the Portland papers are urging on the State and General Governments active military preparations, especially to secure heavy fortifications for their splendid harbor which would be a tempting prize.

☞ A rumor is current in Missouri that the military authorities have received reliable information of the existence of a diabolical plot on the part of the rebels to destroy at a concerted time all the railroad bridges on the different lines in the State and tear up the tracks. Gen. Halleck's late order and the promptness with which his officers have carried it out will doubtless block the game.

☞ The news from Port Royal at New York on the 25th, is interesting and one item of it, at least, is unpleasant. Captain Dupont and Gen. Sherman do not agree in their plans, and hence the public service has suffered. It is unfortunate that the Government at the start did not give some one at this point the exclusive direction of affairs, and—*a policy*.

☞ On the 25th at Washington, Col. Berdan was seriously injured while trying a breech loading rifle, about to be adopted for one of his regiments of sharpshooters. The charge blew out the breech, making a severe contusion of his right cheek and fatally injuring the right eye.

☞ The Fulton County *Democrat* says the Mississippi and Wabash Railroad Company have again sued Fulton County for her $100,000 subscription to that Road. The county authorities propose defending the suit.

Late Southern News.

—An Augusta (Ga.) dispatch of the 7th says thirteen cotton houses have been burnt by their owners in Port Royal Island, one in Paris, and one in St. Helena, since the invasion. Letters from Hardeville the 7th say that active preparations for defense are progressing. A detachment of the Beaufort artillery visited Beaufort and burned 450 bales of Sea Island. A detachment of Col. Martin's mounted regiment was ambuscaded while going into Beaufort, Friday. Lieutenant Barnewell was wounded in the arm.

—The New Orleans *Picayune* has the following items in relation to the Confederate navy:

The bomb and ball-proof gunboat now in way of construction at the navy yard in Jefferson City, by the Government, under the superintendence of Mr. Tift, formerly of Florida, will be one of the most effective ever devised for our river defense. It is 256 feet in length, 56 feet beam, and flat bottomed. Its shape is a peculiar one; and when driven with speed against a wooden vessel, it is hoped it will open it easily. The bottom of the gunboat is twenty-two inches thick, in solid planks, solidly bolted and caulked; and its walls, two feet solid in thickness, with numerous thick keelsons to brace it. The hold will be fourteen feet in depth, and on its summit will be placed the battery, composed of several heavy rifled and shell guns, all under casemates. Above this is a cupola, which will contain various conveniences, and be surmounted with another battery and a shooting gallery for sharpshooters. The vessel is to be strengthened by iron bolts through and through, and be plated over with 3-inch iron. She will be drawn by three propellers, worked by powerful engines. Another such a gunboat will immediately follow this one. Near by is another just begun, still larger, which will combine the breadth of the floating battery with some of the advantages of a self-propelled boat.

A letter writer sends this paragraph south from Bowling Green, under date of December 9th:

The Concordia cavalry, of Louisiana, arrived here yesterday, and have gone into camp. They bore a black flag, the appearance of which was the occasion for excited shouts from the Kentucky troops, all of whom would willingly go into battle under the same colors.

The Lagrange (Ga.) *Reporter* discourses thus of the black flag:

When we reflect upon the objects and aims of the Federal fleet in the invasion of our coast; when we know that nothing but desolation and ruin can follow when they have got a foothold upon our shores; when we know that their progress among us will drive us from our homes and destroy our property, we feel like that it is the duty of our people to raise the *black flag* and *resolve to take no prisoners*.

On the 12th inst., Mr. McDearmon introduced in the Tennessee Senate, "a memorial from certain citizens of Gibson county, praying the exemption of one shot-gun or rifle to the heads of families, from military service." The memorial was read, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On the same day, Mr. Hurst introduced into the same body "a bill to improve public roads from Knoxville to Cumberland Gap, for military purposes." It passed the first reading, and was referred.

News from the Indian Country—Presents for the Administration.

[From the Hannibal Messenger, Dec. 22.]

We learn that H. W. A. Burleigh, Indian agent at Greenwood, Yancton Reserve, Dacotah Territory, 900 miles up the Missouri, from St. Joseph, which place he left on the 2d inst., traveling by overland to St. Joseph, passed over the railroad last week en route for Washington.

He brings tidings of peace and plenty from the Yanctons, Sioux and other neighboring tribes. Strike Three, the great chief of the Yanctons, who has eight hundred powerful warriors, recently visited the Pawnees and other tribes south of the Missouri, assuring them that as long as peaceable he would be friendly, but the moment they raised an arm against the United States Government he would meet them in deadly conflict.

Among other presents from the Indians, in his possession, were several pairs of slippers made of white buckskin, elegantly ornamented with porcupine quill work, beautifully colored; one pair for the President—which perhaps were made out doors—and a pair for each member of his Cabinet, also a fine Indian pipe for the entertainment of the Hon. Secretary of State.

When Maj. B. left his agency, the Missouri river at that point was frozen eighteen inches deep, and the thermometer on the 29th ult., was eight degrees below zero!

The Diamond Murder—A New and Startling Suggestion.

[From the Detroit Evening Tribune.]

This mysterious case grows more and more mysterious. Fellner is reported as certainly murdered and robbed of $60,000 to $100,000 worth of jewelry. Suspected persons have been arrested, one of whom has committed suicide, another tried to, others are held as the murderers, large rewards are offered for the arrest and conviction of others, supposed to have been parties to the murder. And, yet, so far as is positively known, we believe, it is uncertain whether Fellner has been murdered at all.

We have a letter before us, from Frankfort, Germany, from a responsible American citizen which says that "Fellner's wife called on the American Consul here a week ago to secure his assistance in sending to America to catch her husband who had run away to New York with her jewelry; but the last arrivals bring an account of his murder." The same letter informs us that on that day a brother of Fellner called on the same U. S. officers for letters to respectable lawyers in New York on the same business.

From this, it would seem that Fellner robbed his wife of a large amount of jewelry, and escaped to this country. That being the case, it may turn out that a murder case has been got up to enable him to dispose of his ill-gotten gains and escape punishment.

The Army on Green River.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 27th.]

We are glad to hear favorable accounts of the condition of the army on Green river. It is reported to be quite rapidly advancing in drill and serviceable condition. The building of a bridge over Green river is only a small part of the great work that is going on. Gen. Mitchell is laboring with characteristic zeal with his brigade. The artillerists are busily practising, and the rawest of them are rapidly becoming proficient. The whole army is well clothed, well armed, and well fed. The horses, even, are well cared for, having plenty of forage, and being generally in good condition. The army will be able, after the construction of the Green river bridge, to move forward to Bowling Green without waiting for the railroad to be rebuilt. Supplies can be wagoned from Green river to that point.

How Charleston is Blockaded.

By the arrival of the steamer Ericsson at Fortress Monroe from Port Royal, some interesting facts are brought in regard to the doings of the Stone Fleet. Seventeen of the old whalers were sunk in the harbor of Charleston, and it is believed that the blockade of that port is as effectual and effective as the English Government could desire.

The tides will in a short time form over vessels sunk in the manner above shown, a perfectly impassable bar, and one that no artificial or natural means will be likely to remove, without immense expense.

☞ One of the most shocking murders ever committed in the West, has just been brought to light in St. Clair county, Ill., opposite St. Louis. About one month ago, Capt. James Ambrose, residing one mile east of O'Fallon Station, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, in St. Clair county, Ill., suddenly disappeared. He was an old and wealthy citizen, highly respected, and well known in that section. His sudden disappearance excited considerable surprise, and his continued absence and the attending circumstances, finally led his neighbors to suspect that he had been foully murdered. A search was instituted, and on the 25th inst., the body was found, and the suspicions of the neighbors fully realized, a nephew of the murdered man, named Curry, having confessed to the perpetration of the crime.

☞ The Philadelphia *Inquirer* urges that the Government avail itself of its present facilities on the Southern coast, and set the contrabands at work in the live oak plantations getting out ship timber. Live oak is now, and has been scarce for months past, not only at private ship yards, but also at our navy yards.

☞ The Secretary of War has ordered for Col. Berdan's brigade the Spence Magazine Rifle. This gun fires eight times without charging, and can be recharged and ready for eight additional rounds in almost the same time that the ordinary musket can be loaded once. In appearance it is not unlike the Sharps rifle. It is the most expensive arm in the service.

☞ The test of Wiard's steel rifled cannon, at the Washington Arsenal on Tuesday, proved them to be the most accurate shooting guns ever tried there.

☞ Congress is turning up its nose at the Army Bakery in the basement and is thinking of having it ousted as derogatory.

— Ben. McCulloch is at Richmond, having been summoned there to answer some charges preferred against him for needlessly burning property of Southern men, and for refusing to reinforce Price when the latter was pursued by the national troops.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BILL.

PROGRAMME OF A NATIONAL BANK.

THE DRAINSVILLE FIGHT.

Gen. Benham to be Court Martialed.

LATEST FROM PORT ROYAL.

New Phases of the English Question.

THE AROSTOOK BOUNDARY REVIVED.

California to be Attacked in Case of War.

LATER FROM DIXIE LAND.

$64,000,000 War Appropriations.

THE SITUATION IN MISSOURI.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

Rumored Retreat of Price's Horde.

GEN. HALLECK RELEASES SLAVES OF REBELS.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

A Flurry in the N. Y. Stock Market.

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

The Trent Affair Adjusted.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1861.

When the America sailed it was rumored in London and Paris that the allied squadrons of France and England in the Pacific had received orders to pounce upon the golden prize, California, at the earliest intelligence of an outbreak of hostilities.

It is understood that Seward told Lyons he should require some time to prepare a reply to his dispatch.

Four flag officers, Captains Dupont, Goldsborough, McKean, and Bell, in the Pacific, who were retired by the operation of the new naval bill, will be reappointed.

The following is a brief synopsis of the act to authorize a national currency, secured by hypothecation of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, prepared by the Committee of Ways and Means, and to be introduced into the House.

It provides first for a United States Bank Department in the Treasury building, with a Bank Comptroller to be appointed by the President and Senate, with a salary of $5,000, to have general charge and supervision over all banking operations under the act.

It provides for issuing circulating notes in the similitude of bank notes, to be countersigned and registered in the Bank Department, to be stamped on their face "Secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and receivable for all dues to and from the United States except duties on imports, and made legal tender for these purposes."

All existing banks in all States and Territories of the United States may elect or not to avail themselves of the benefits of this national currency on complying with the provisions of the act.

New banks may be formed by any number of persons under its provisions, with a capital of $100,000 or more, to circulate this currency and carry on a general banking business in any part of the United States.

All banks issuing national currency are required to keep constantly on hand twenty-five per cent. of their outstanding circulating notes in specie to secure the prompt redemption of the same.

Stockholders are made individually liable for the debts of the bank to the amount of their stock.

Banks organized under this act are to have a seal, may sue and be sued in all courts, and may make all by-laws necessary to carry on their business.

Banks under the act are to make quarterly reports to the Bank Comptroller, who is annually to report to Congress.

If banks fail to redeem their bills and become insolvent, the securities in the hands of the Bank Comptroller may be sold at public auction and the bill-holders first paid.

Insolvent banks are to have a Receiver appointed, and be wound up by order of the court.

Frauds and counterfeiting are carefully guarded against. This bill will, the Committee believe, create a large demand for United States Stocks to be issued for banking purposes. The bills issued on a hypothecation of these stocks will have the faith of the Government pledged to that extent for their redemption.

These bills are to be receivable for taxes and all other public dues to the Government, and for all salaries, and for all other debts and demands due from the United States for services rendered, and for supplies and materials furnished. The banks issuing this national currency are made liable for its redemption, and the stockholders are made liable for it.

The bill-holders have as security: First the United States Stocks deposited with the Bank Comptroller; second the liability of the bank issuing bills; third the personal liabilities of the stockholders of the bank to an amount equal to their stock; and it is thus thought to constitute a very safe and secure currency for circulation among the people, to pay the army, and all other extraordinary expenses of the war.

McCall's official report of the battle of Drainsville sets our loss at seven killed and sixty-one wounded, and three missing. The enemy left ninety bodies on the field, besides a number carried away, and seven taken prisoners.

Gen. Rosecrans is here to bring charges against Gen. Benham; first, that he permitted Floyd to escape; second that he disobeyed his superior officer; third, that he was guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Minister Webb writes that the Brazilian Government is favorable to us, notwithstanding indications on the coast of rebel sympathy, which are in direct violation of instructions.

There are 200 charred horses still lying in the burned stables near the observatory.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, December 27, 1861.

Gen. Halleck has ordered sixteen negroes, held as prisoners in the hands of the sheriff as property of rebels, to be released, on the ground that they have been used for insurrectionary purposes. They are to be under the control of the principal Quartermaster of this Department for labor, until further orders. The negroes are at work at the McDowell College, where prisoners are confined.

Gen. Halleck, in his letter directing the discharge of the negroes, says the act of Congress of August 6th overrules the law of Missouri, which deals with the negroes presumptively as slaves and requires them to be sold as such. He decides that those negroes are held contrary to general order No. 3, it appearing that they have received from the Quartermaster certain articles of clothing, with the promise that they would pay for the same in labor. The negroes will be required to make these promises good. The order closes as follows: "This order will in no way debar any one from enforcing those legal rights to the services of their negroes; such rights, if any exist, can be forced through the legal, civil tribunals of this state, whose mandates will always be duly respected by the military authorities of this department. Military officers cannot decide upon rights of property or claims to service except so far as they may be authorized by the laws of war or acts of Congress. When not so authorized they will avoid all interference with such question.

A gentleman from Lexington reports that after the departure of Federals from that place after burning the foundry, the notorious Charley Martin, and others, followed our forces and captured a soldier who was lagging behind and shot him.

Last Friday a passenger, a Union man who arrived in Lexington from Booneville, was seized and killed. It is evident that harsher measures are necessary to quiet Lexington.

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[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, December 27, 1861.

The following named parties have sent a protest to General Halleck against the justice and constitutionality of his assessments for ten thousand dollars, lately levied. It does not include all the names of the assessed, but only of protestants: Samuel B. Churchill, William M. McPheeters, Louis C. Gornier, George Kingland, Mrs. Trusten Polk, Erastus Wells, L. Charles Boislindere, Charles McLoren, Juliette B. Goresche, D. Robert Barclay, Samuel Robbins, Louis Dorsheimer, D. H. Armstrong, S. S. Farrington, Robert M. Renick, E. C. Sloan, William F. Ferguson, J. W. Wills, John Wickham, Robert M. Funkhowser, Daniel H. Donovan, Wiley Rudolph, William G. Clarke, Henry B. Bell Alexander Royser.

Two Weeks Work in Missouri—A Clean Sweep Made.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—The following is a resume of recent military operations in Missouri, obtained from reliable a source within the past two weeks. Union army captured 2,500 rebels, including about 70 commissioned officers; 1,200 horses and mules; 1,100 stand of arms, two tons powder, 100 wagons and an immense amount of commissary stores and camp equipage. The large foundry at Lexington used by the rebels for casting canon, shot and shells, most of the rebel craft in Missouri including ferry boats, have been destroyed or captured. A clean sweep has been made of the whole country between the Missouri and Osage rivers, and Gen. Price, cut off from all supplies and recruits from North Missouri, is in full retreat for Arkansas with his whole army, having passed through Springfield Monday last. Our loss in accomplishing these important results has not exceeded 100 killed and wounded. These are the fruits of the brilliant and strategic combinations of Gen. Halleck, which have been so ably executed by Generals Pope, Prentiss and McKeon, Colonels Jeff. C. Davis, of Fort Sumter fame, Fred. Steele of the 11th Regular Infantry, and the brave officers and soldiers of our army, regulars and volunteers.

Price's emissaries to stir up rebellion in North Missouri, and simultaneously burn all railroad bridges, stations, rolling-stock, &c., on the 20th of this month, in accordance with plans promulgated from the rebel camp, have been foiled to a great extent in their plans by the energy of Gen. Halleck and the activity of our forces, which are kept in constant motion notwithstanding the severity of the weather. The damage done the North Missouri and the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroads has been much exaggerated. Repairs are rapidly being made, and both the North Missouri railroad and telegraph wire will be in working order to Wellesville to-night. Ten bridge burners have already been shot, and fifty are in close confinement to be summarily dealt with under Gen. Halleck's stringent orders.

In a few days, it is confidently expected, our moving columns will so effectually break up bridge burning in North Missouri, as the rebellion has been crushed south of the river. No mercy will be shown the scoundrels. Gen. Halleck's emphatic orders with reference to all bridge burners, are to shoot down every one making the attempt. Major Glover has returned from a scout in Camden county, with ten wagon loads of subsistence, a rebel Captain and thirteen men who left Price's army since his retreat commenced. Gen. Pope's official report of the expedition to Central Missouri is rich, but contains nothing important not previously reported.

Latest from the South.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Richmond *Examiner* of Tuesday, greatly fears the United States will surrender Mason and Slidell to the British authorities. It adds, the United States will submit to a shame yet unrecorded in the annals of the history of any nation, rather than disturb their infernal purpose to grind into the earth the liberties of the South. By the abject submission demanded of the United States, they may avert, but only for a while, a war with Great Britain.

The *Examiner* says that a fleet is now the most exigent desideratum with the South, and censures the confederate government and the officers of the confederate navy for their torpidity in all matters pertaining to ships during the whole progress of the war. The *Examiner* contains copious extracts from Northern papers up to the 22d inst.

The general appropriation bill, approved by President Davis, appropriates for the army about $60,000,000, and for the navy about $4,000,000.

A naturalization law has passed the Confederate Congress, which extends its provisions to all persons not citizens of the Confederate States, who are engaged in the naval service of the Confederacy during the war.

The Nashville *Despatch*, of the 24th inst., says that gold sold there on the 23d at 25 per cent. premium, which is a decline of 15 per cent. from former prices. Some days ago it sold at 40 per cent. premium.

From Western Missouri—Retreat of Price.

OTTERVILLE, Mo., Dec. 27.—A prisoner who escaped from the rebel camp at Humansville, last Saturday, reports that when the news that Gen. Pope's cavalry had driven in Gen. Raine's pickets at Johnstown was received by Price's army, the greatest consternation pervaded in the rebel camp. Cavalry, artillery, infantry, and raw, ragged, unarmed recruits were mixed up in inextricable confusion, and many hours elapsed before anything like order was restored. The retreat of the whole army commenced as soon afterwards as possible, and so fearful were they of pursuit, that they burned bridges and placed every obstruction in the way of the fancied pursuit. Even the celebrated bridge built by General Fremont across the Osage, at Warsaw, was not spared by the flying rebels.

It is reported that one regiment was left on the Osage, as rear guard, and that several small bodies are scattered through the counties about Warrensburg, collecting supplies. A cavalry force has been out in pursuit of them, but our horses are so worn and weary by other long forced marches, that there is little prospect of capturing these rebel bands. The last report from Price is that he passed through Springfield *en route* for Arkansas, and it is pretty certain that he will not attempt to return this winter.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 27.—A letter to the *Democrat* from London, says there are only 1,500 rebels at Cumberland Gap under Col. Rains; they have sent their sick to Knoxville. Their pickets extend to five miles this side of the Gap. No news from Somers' to-day. Mr. Duff, just arrived, reports a fight on Tuesday night, at Joseph Everson's house, Perry county, between 118 rebels and 47 Union men. The rebels were completely routed with 16 wounded. The Federal loss was nothing. The rebels are prowling through Perry, Letcher and Breathill counties, robbing and swearing Union men to support the Southern Confederacy.

From Port Royal.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—A letter from Port Royal reports the occupation of Fenwick Island by our troops, and the extending of our lines to Edisto river, 35 miles from Charleston.

The evening papers have specials from Washington that Lord Lyons instead of making issue on the Mason and Slidell affair, has reviewed the Maine boundary question demanding the relinquishment of a part of that State to England.

Flurry in the Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The excitement and rise in the stock market this afternoon is attributable to the impression that a suspension of extensive payments in specie by the banks will precede the next large treasury negotiations.

The House Investigating Committee left Washington to-day for Cincinnati.

From Halifax.

HALIFAX, Dec. 27.—The Europa arrived at 5 o'clock and sailed at 1. Mason and Slidell were not on board. The Persia reached here yesterday. The Australasian attempted to go up the St. Lawrence but came back on account of ice. She will not land any troops but sails for New Brunswick to-day. The 63d regiment will be sent to St. Johns to-morrow.

From Canada.

MONTREAL, Dec. 27.—The recent announcement, through Canadian papers, that the military authorities have decided to build a telegraph line between Quebec and Halifax was at least premature, as no decision has yet been made by the proper authorities. The existing Telegraph Company has we learn in serious contemplation the extension of their Farther Point line some 200 miles to Cape Rozier, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, via Campbellstown, at the head of the Bay of Chaleurs. If this enterprise should be carried out the news by the Canadian line of steamers will be received at least one day earlier than heretofore by way of Farther Point, and the extended wires will also bring into telegraphic connection several very important fishing stations on the lower Gulf shore, should the line be extended as proposed, to Cape Rozier. It is understood that the steamers to and from Quebec and Liverpool, will make that a port of call next season.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—President Lincoln, accompanied by Capt. Dahlgreen, visited the Pensacola to-day, on her trial trip. Cols. Meagher and Asboth have been nominated as Brigadier Generals. Gen. Rosecrans arrived here from Northwestern Virginia to-day. The President has approved the bill providing for the appointment of three Commissioners from each State to visit the camps, to receive and forward to the friends and families of soldiers the latter's allotments of pay.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—In accordance with orders from Gen. Halleck, the Provost-Marshal-General directs that sixteen slaves now confined in the St. Louis county jail and advertised for sale under a State statute, be released from prison and placed under the control of the Chief Quartermaster of this Department, for labor, until further orders—said slaves being the property of rebels, and having been used for insurrectionary purposes.

Death of a Pittsburgh Judge.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 27.—Hon. W. B. McClure, for many years presiding judge of quarter sessions for this county, died early this morning. He was highly esteemed by the whole community as an upright judge.

The Trent Affair Adjusted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—It is reported and generally credited that the Trent affair has been adjusted. Congressman Ely arrived here to-night.

From the Evening Tribune, yesterday.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Gen. Scott at New York—Prince Napoleon on American Matters.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Gen. Scott arrived by the steamship Arago last evening. He has not yet communicated anything in reference to the cause of his hasty return from Europe. Whatever communication he intended for the immediate use of the Government was dispatched on his arrival. He looks more cheerful and less careworn than when he left the country a few weeks ago.

Mr. Ely reached this city last evening.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—A letter has been received from Archbishop Hughes, stating that his health has been greatly improved by his voyage.

News by the Arago confirms the report that Prince Napoleon has exercised an influence favorable to this country, since his return to France.

The London *Times's* Paris correspondent states distinctly that the Emperor and his Ministers have made up their minds to countenance the Southern Confederacy, even to the extent of recoganizing it at an early day, but have so far been prevented from making their feelings known to the press and nation through the influence of Prince Napoleon. It is said he is preparing a speech for delivery in the French Senate, taking a Northern view of our internal troubles.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Dr. Marcy, brother of Gen. Marcy, reached here to-day, having come on expressly from New York city to attend Gen. McClellan and his chief of staff, who have been confined to their beds for several days. They report that both are getting along well, and that Gen. McClellan will be in his saddle by Saturday or Monday next.

Adj. Gen. Thomas urged upon the President the justice of reorganizing Col. Mulligan's regiment and Col. Marshall's 1st Ill. Cavalry, which were captured at Lexington. His representations prevailed. The officers and men are restored to their commissions and pay, and will again take the field in Missouri.

The financial bill which the Committee on Ways and Means are preparing, will, it is believed, create a large demand for United States stocks to be used for banking purposes. The bills issued on a hypothecation of these stocks will have the faith of the Government pledged to that extent for their redemption. These bills are to be receivable for taxes and all other public dues to the Government, and also for all salaries and other debts and demands due from the United States for services rendered, and for materials and supplies furnished.

Mr. Stanton, brother of F. P. Stanton, of Kansas, has been arrested for complicity with the rebellion in Tennessee. He has taken the oath of allegiance and has been released from Fort Lafayette.

Letters received here from Havana state that two rebel steamers, the Theodora and the Isabel, were there. They were some days ago at Nassau coaling, by permission of her Majesty's vessels at the government yard. The same letter states that our vessels were not permitted to coal from our own ships at that point. Inquiry has been instituted to know whether such is the fact.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Cabinet at Washington had a long consultation yesterday on the affair of the arrest of Mason and Slidell. Although the proceedings are necessarily withheld from the public, we have good reason to believe that the conviction has been come to, that the belligerent attitude assumed by the English Government on this question, arose from the fact that the dispatches conveyed by the Trent, under the charge of Mason and Slidell, tendered to Great Britain a protectorate over the Southern States, and of necessity to make them a British colonial possession. It is stated on high authority that the whole matter, so far as has been developed, will be laid before the public in a few days without reservation, although the final decision of the Government will be reserved until the arrival of Gen. Scott at Washington, which he will probably reach to-night.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Richmond *Examiner* of Tuesday, greatly fears the United States will surrender Mason and Slidell to the British authorities, and adds that the United States will submit to shame yet unrecorded in the annals of the history of any nation, rather than disturb their infernal purpose to grind into the earth the liberties of the South, by an abject submission demanded, the rebels may avert but only for a while war with Great Britain.

The *Examiner* says that a fleet is now the most exigent desideratum with the South, and censures the Confederate Government and the officers of the Confederate navy for their singular torpidity in all matters pertaining to ships, during the whole progress of the war.

The *Examiner* contains copious extracts from Northern papers to the 23d.

The general appropriation bill, approved by Davis, appropriates for the army sixty million, and for the navy four million.

A naturalization law passed the Confederate Congress, which extends its provisions to all persons not citizens of the Confederate States who are engaged in the naval service of the Confederacy during the war.

The Nashville *Dispatch* of the 24th says gold sells there at 25 per cent. premium, which is a decline of 15 per cent. on former prices. Some days ago it sold at for per cent. premium.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Judge Arny has arrived from New Mexico, bringing dispatches from the Federal army in New Mexico to the Government. He reports a strong Union feeling in the Territory. Col. Canby, in command of the Military Department of New Mexico, has retaken Forts Craig and Staunton, on the Messila border, driving the Texans away, and was, at the latest dates, *en route* for Fort Fillmore to dispossess the enemy there, that post having been traitorously surrendered by Colonel Lynde, to an inferior force of Texans. Thence he intends marching into Arizonia, to drive off the rebels; and having sufficient force there can be no doubt of his success.

The Indians, for the greater part are peaceable and friendly to the Government. Judge Arny, on the way hither, passed on the big bend of the Arkansas river, the camps of the confederate tribes of the plains, consisting of about 6,000 Arapahoes, Kiowas, Camanches, Cheynes and Prairie Apaches. They desired him to say, when he reached Washington, that they would fight for the Great Father, the defender of the Union.

Governor Connolly has recommended to the Legislative Assembly the repeal of the slave code enacted two years ago, and from the tone of the public feeling an act for that purpose will be passed.

Kit Carson is the Colonel commanding a regiment of mounted rangers south of the Rio Grande, making his headquarters at Albuquerque.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The President has approved the bill to increase the duties on tea, coffee and sugar.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 26, *via* BALTIMORE Dec. 27.—A flag of truce took an immense quantity of clothing to Norfolk, this morning destined for the Federal prisoners South.

The gun boat Keystone State arrived this afternoon from Bermuda. She has been in pursuit of the pirate Sumter, but has not seen her.

The brig Empire, from Boston, via Newport, arrived here this afternoon. She has an assorted cargo of apples, preserved meats, and such articles, destined for Fort Royal.

Col. Corcoran not Escaped.

NEW YORK Dec. 27.—The *Tribune's* correspondence says the statement of a Mr. Hurd, concerning the escape of Col. Corcoran, published in the New York *Times* of Wednesday morning, is a romantic fable, at least so far as it relates to the asserted arrival at Fortress Monroe, under a flag of truce, of the man Hurd. No such person has been heard of there. It is probable that the entire story is a fiction.

Extending our Lines at Port Royal.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—A letter from Port Royal reports the occupation of Fenwick Island by our troops, extending our lines to Edisto river, thirty-five miles from Charleston.

Lord Lyons Reviving the Maine Boundary Question.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The evening papers have ridiculous specials from Washington that Lyons, instead of making issue upon the Mason and Slidell affair, revived the Maine Boundary question, demanding a relinquishment of a part of that State to England.

Chased by a Privateer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The schooner Olive Branch, from Boston, at Aux Cayes, reports having been chased by a brig showing British colors. Saw a great number on her decks, and supposed her to be a privateer.

The Operations of Col. Creager.

At Baltimore the case of one Col. Creager a cavalry officer, is in hearing before a Committee of Inquiry. The correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has this about the man;

Col. Creager's operations, from first to last, have been very extensive and latitudinous, and will make an interesting chapter in the secret history of the "conduction" of this extraordinary war. He has at various times made of himself Colonel, Adjutant General, Quartermaster and Secretary of War. With a laudable desire to have his subordinate officers of the best possible material, he himself made the selections and got them commissioned, charging from $1.50 to $3.00 each, according to the grade of the office, or the military ambition of the candidate, the money thus obtained going to the formation of some sort of a "fund," the precise nature of which has not yet transpired. His son, a lad sixteen years old, he procured to be commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel. He made most extraordinary contracts for equipping and subsisting his regiment. A New York establishment was to supply him with a thousand of the best cavalry swords at $18 each. The gun manufactory of Merrill & Co., of this city, were to furnish one thousand carbines at $45 each. His saddles and other equipments were to be of the best and most extensive pattern, and he had already obtained the best outfit in the way of clothing, six hundred splendid horses, and elegant, well constructed winter quarters. Besides these, he, by some hook or crook, drew out $14,000 from the National Treasury, to distribute among the wives and families of his men.

General Cooper, who is in command of all the Maryland forces, not being consulted in any of these transactions, began to think that Col. Creager was cutting it rather fat, and accordingly went on to Washington to inquire into his authority. He was told by Secretary Cameron that Col. Creager had no commission in the United States service, but was acting simply under verbal authority of President Lincoln to raise a regiment! Isn't this a beautiful illustration of the looseness with which military business is transacted at Washton?

The Drainesville Battle Field.

[Washington Dispatch to Phil. Inquirer, 25th.]

A Union man, residing near Drainesville, came into our lines to-day with the body of Mr. W. H. Marguff, of Company B, of Kane's Rifle Regiment who was left on the field in the thicket. He was shot through the heart. This man also brought information that he had helped to bury one hundred and sixty rebels. The people of the vicinity all turned out, and were all day burying them.

The appearance of the battle field next morning was frightful. A number of the wounded had died during the night, and for one mile square, bodies were found in fence corners and in fields and thickets. One man had tried to climb a fence, and fell back exhausted, and died. Pieces of limbs and mangled bodies were literally piled up where the battery had been planted, and the destruction caused by exploding shells was fearful.

All the arms and clothes have been gathered up. The rebel cavalry visited the scene on Sunday. Gen. McCall sent in to-day all his wounded to the Georgetown hospital, in order to have them better cared for.

An Irish View.

The Dublin *Nation* openly declares that the news of the capture of the rebel leaders on board a British ship created wild excitement and enthusiasm in Dublin, and that it would awaken similar feelings and sensations throughout the whole country. The editor adds:

"The seizure was an act worthy the spirit, daring and dash of the Americans; it was one to make hearts jump with joy. If the English Government resents the insult, there will come a great time for Ireland. The men who are gone with vengeance will prove vengeful men indeed! Then will the Irish race in America rush to arms, and bound into the battle.

"Yes, then will the forces of England find in their front such desperate men as entered their ranks at Fontenoy, to the cry of, 'remember Limerick.' Yes, the men crow-barred out of their homes in Ireland; the men oppressed, insulted, scoffed, and, wherever they went, pursued by English slander and hate—those men will be in the van of the fight, and then will woe come to England. And what of Ireland in this great time? What will Ireland do when comes this supreme opportunity, the like of which can only come in many ages? Who can tell what they may do, what they will be able to do, if they act well their part as brave men? They can, most certainly, establish the independence of Ireland."

The *Nation* is Roman Catholic in its leanings, but, happily, we have proof on hand that the sentiments it expresses are not influenced by sectarian considerations. Smith O'Brien, a sturdy Protestant, "seconds the motion." True, O'Brien thinks it our duty, first to make peace with the South, in order to unite against England, without suggesting to us in what way we can, with honor, make peace just now, but, on the main point—the point that if a struggle with England should ever come Ireland will be with us—he is sound to the core.

Ireland's Opportunity.

[From the N. Y. Tablet, 28th.]

We are certain that the day is past and gone when England can recruit her armies from Ireland to fight Americans. The whole thing was got up in England for effect, to keep the present Ministry in power, and to try and make Europe believe that the "old Lion" was not afraid of the "young American giant." This bullying is all for effect, we think—it may not, though—but one thing is certain, if she wants to fight, why, we can accommodate her; aye, were there none but Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen to take up the gauntlet in defence of the land that has long given them a home.

Cotton Culture in the West.

[From the N. Y. World, 25th.]

Under intelligent free labor cotton-growing is really more profitable than agricultural farming in the North or West, as may be seen from the following estimated product of one acre of Texas cotton land, viz: five hundred pounds of clean cotton at 10 cents, $50; one thousand two hundred pounds of seed, yielding six hundred pounds of kennel, giving twenty gallons crude oil at 50 cents, $10, and four hundred and fifty pounds oil cake at 1¼ cents, $5.62, making the total cash realized from the acre $65.62, and, reckoning eight acres to the hand, we have then $524.96 as the proceeds of eight acres and one hand.

Gen. Scott's Letter.

A Paris correspondent states that the letter of General Scott (which was seen by Mr. Thurlow Weed, Minister Dayton, Consul Bigelow, and Bishop Hughes, before its publication,) and which was originally published in the *Constitutionnel*, appears in the *Moniteur* of this morning. It has provoked no comment from the French press, except in regard to the cool fairness of its tone. You will see how cavalierly the London *Times* disposes of it.

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-Building. LITTLEFIELD'S BASE BURNING STOVES, RAILWAY COAL BURNER, Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater, AND THE NEW STOVE MORNING GLORY. VAN SHAACK, No. 47.....STATE STREET.....No. 47 Has the sale of these popular Stoves.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS. We shall sell our stock of BONNETS, CLOAKS, AND CHILDRENS' HATS, At Greatly Reduced Prices, FOR THIRTY DAYS. In order to run off the stock. Persons in want of the above cannot fail to be suited by calling at 41 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, Formerly S. J. Houston and Shaw.

THE GREAT TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, Is used with success in cases of Dyspepsia, Impaired and Imperfect Digestion, Liver Complaints, Nervous Affections, and in all cases of General Debility, strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the system. [illegible] SMITH & DWYER [illegible] 92 Lake street, Chicago.

EVERYTHING MUSICAL AT ROOT & CADY'S. 95 Clark street, Chicago.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn-st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED.—A strong, healthy, patient and good-tempered woman to assist in the care of a lady, who is paralytic. Apply at 37 Illinois street. C. H. RAY.

WANTED—A good Brush Drawer, immediately, at the Brush Factory, 94 Randolph street. GEO. E. GERTS & CO.

WANTED—A few boarders at No. 11 and 13 South Canal street, two doors from Randolph street, on the West Side, with either furnished or unfurnished rooms. Also, a few day boarders wanted, with first rate fare and at war prices.

WANTED—To purchase an unexpired Liquor License. Address Post Office Box 3006.

WANTED—A good Cook, Washer and Ironer, in a private family. Apply to 261 West Washington street.

WANTED—Any active man willing to work can make from $3 to $5 per day. Apply at No. 4 Kingsbury Block, (up-stairs.)

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 120 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Post Office Box 1600. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED—Active Agents in every County in the West. For 50 cents in silver and one red stamp, we will send full directions to manufacture three articles used generally in every family, and also for the same, samples of each article, that retails for 75 cents. Every GENTLEMAN and LADY is interested. Good salaries paid to reliable agents. Address HALL, BROTHERS & CO., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A good second-hand covered Buggy, cheap for cash. Inquire at 127 South Water street of A. A. ROOMER.

BOARDING.—Any one wishing board in a nice place on Michigan avenue, can have a room either furnished or unfurnished, in a house with all the modern improvements, by addressing real name to Box 2738.

LOST—On the 27th inst., a Calf-skin Pocket Book, containing $9 in money and accounts against the Government to the amount of about two hundred dollars, a military pass, &c. Any person finding the same by returning it to this office will be liberally rewarded.

BOARDING.—One suite of rooms and several single rooms, can be obtained with board at 45 Michigan avenue.

LOST—A Gold Band Bracelet, Monday evening, 23d inst., either on Peoria street, Madison street Cars, or on Clark street between Madison street and Bryan Hall. The finder will obtain a suitable reward on leaving it at Room No. 3 Link's Building, northwest corner of Lake and Lasalle streets.

MUSICAL.—W. Casper, Musician, is prepared to furnish music for Balls or Parties on short notice, and on reasonable terms. No. 36 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—A second-hand forty horse power Engine and Boiler, with Heater, Pump, Steam Pipes, &c., all in complete running order. Will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for city property, merchandise or improved farming lands. Address P. O. Box 3868, Chicago.

A BARGAIN.—$5,000 worth of good Merchandise for sale for part cash and part real estate. A part of a wholesale stock. Must be sold immediately. Address Post Office Box 739.

COTTONS AT WHOLESALE. Just Received 500 PACKAGES OF SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, PRINTS, STRIPES, FLANNELS, DENIMS, TICKS, DE LAINES, Comprising all the Standard Makes, BOUGHT BEFORE THE Recent Great Advance in Domestics, AND WILL BE SOLD FOR NETT CASH Below (the present) Agents Prices. W. M. ROSS & CO., NOS. 167 AND 169 LAKE STREET.

STORAGE.—Parties desiring STORAGE Can be accommodated by applying to KING & OWENS, Commission Merchants, No. 11 Lasalle street.

SKATE EMPORIUM. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S SKATES. CHILDRENS' SKATES, and Skates of every description, for the Holidays. GEO. T. ABBEY, 136 Lake street.

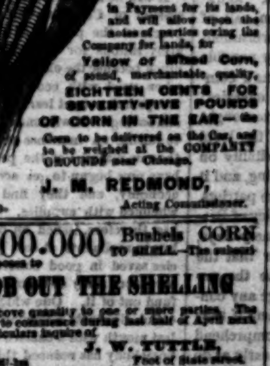
NOTICE TO PIKE'S PEAKERS. A free Register is now opened at VINTON'S DINING ROOMS, No. 71 South Clark street, for the purpose of enabling our old mountain friends to find their acquaintances, as many are constantly inquiring of me their whereabouts, and desire such a Register. I have opened one for the benefit of those who visit or reside in the city. O. VINTON. N. B.—A very rich Cabinet of Specimens is expected to arrive in a few days from all the principal mines in the Rocky Mountains.

'Tis strange, 'tis passing strange;
Yet no more strange than true,
Those who burn cheap Carbon Oils
Must be blown in tew, Whew!
POKE SHAKE.

The Poet writing the above died as soon as it was executed. Prior to that he had counselled his friends to purchase the PURE KEROSENE OIL AT NOBLE'S LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM 175 Lake Street.

EXCHANGE ON EUROPE. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe, bought and sold. CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO. 13 Lasalle street.

Illinois Central Railroad Company. Land Department, Chicago, November, 1861. THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY GIVES NOTICE,



THAT IT WILL receive, during the present WINTER MONTHS at any of the Stations upon its line, CORN in Payment for its lands, and will allow upon the notes of parties owing the Company for lands, for Yellow or Mixed Corn, of sound, merchantable quality, EIGHTEEN CENTS FOR SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS OF CORN IN THE EAR—the Corn to be delivered on the Cars, and to be weighed at the COMPANY GROUNDS near Chicago. J. M. REDMOND, Acting Commissioner.

3,000,000 Bushels CORN TO SHELL.—The subscriber proposes to JOB OUT THE SHELLING Of the above quantity to one or more parties. The Shelling to commence during last half of April next. For particulars inquire of J. W. TUTTLE, Foot of State street.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue Through Bills of Lading from the West to Liverpool for all descriptions of produce, at very low rates, which include all expenses, except Ocean Insurance. [illegible] JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago. M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 107 Dearborn Street, HUGH ALEXANDER. Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE:
One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion $ .50
One Square, each subsequent day .25
One Square, two weeks 3.00
One Square, one month 5.00
One Square, three months 12.00
One Square, six months 18.00
One Square, one year 30.00
☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.
☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 per Square, for each subsequent month.
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☞ CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Esq., (formerly editor of the Prairie Farmer,) will continue as Western Editor of the RURAL, a position for which he is eminently qualified.

STYLE, FORM, TERMS, &c.: VOLUME XIII, for 1862, will maintain the enviable reputation the RURAL NEW-YORKER has acquired for both Contents and Appearance. [illegible] Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

Auction Sales.

BAR FIXTURES, &c., AT AUCTION. H. ALEXANDER Will sell THIS (Saturday) MORNING, Dec. 28th, at 9 o'clock, at the Saloon, 94 Randolph street, near Wells, (under the Central Hotel), Counter, Stage Fixtures, Kegs, Demijohns, Bottles and Decanters, with contents, to close said Saloon.

BY JOHN RANKIN, Auction Sale of FINE FURNITURE, &C., CONTINUED. On MONDAY and TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 30th and 31st, at 10 o'clock, I will sell on the premises, No. 390 Lake street, without reserve, the balance of stock of Furniture belonging to Messrs. [illegible] and A. LIEBENSTEIN, who are retiring from the Furniture Trade, consisting of Mahogany Parlor Suites, Mahogany Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Easy Chairs and Rockers; Mahogany Chairs, Centre and Card Tables, marble tops; [illegible] nut Bedsteads, Washstands and Tables, Cane Seating and other Chairs, Tables, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, (OPPOSITE TREMONT HOUSE.) REGULAR SALE DAYS AT THEIR SALESROOMS: DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c. EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. BOOTS AND SHOES, EVERY THURSDAY. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. All Goods Sold for Par Funds. Deposits received from all consignors unknown to WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, General Auctioneers, 82 Lake st. CATALOGUE SALE OF 70 CRATES OF CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, &C., &C., At Auction, on a Credit. At our Auction rooms, No. 82 Lake street, on FRIDAY MORNING, January 3d, at 10 o'clock A.M. 50 crates of White Granite Ware, 20 " C. C. and Printed Ware, Just received from the East—first quality of goods and in good order. Also in lots to suit the trade, the entire stock of French White China, Glassware, Britannia Ware, Tea Trays, &c., &c. Samples can be examined at our store early on the morning of the sale. Catalogues ready on Tuesday, Dec. 31st. TERMS—All sums under $100, cash; over $100 and under $200, sixty days; over $200, ninety days with satisfactory endorsed notes.

AUCTION SALE, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. On MONDAY, Dec. 30th, and FRIDAY, Jan. 3d, 1862, will sell [illegible] clothing, cloaks, casimeres, satinets, undershirts and drawers, jackets, dress goods, blankets, clothing, Yankee notions, furnishing goods and jewelry. Terms Cash—par funds. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin. On Tuesday, December 31st, at 9½ o'clock A. M. will be sold 200 cases Boys' and Youths' Boots; 15 cases Women's Boots and Shoes; 15 cases India Rubber Overshoes. [illegible] S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON. Chicago, Aug. 22d, 1861.

AUCTION SALE, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin. On MONDAY, Dec. 23d, and FRIDAY, Dec. 27th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. will be sold Undershirts and Drawers, Wool Socks, Knit Goods, Black Union Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Dress Goods, Ginghams, Bleached Sheeting. Also, invoice of Clothing, Jewelry and Yankee Notions, Blankets. Sale positive. Terms Cash—Par Funds. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

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STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built iron Screw Steamships: CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, [illegible] ETNA, BOSPHORUS. [illegible] CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO. General Western Agents, [illegible]

THAT LONG PIPE STILL CONTINUES TO POUR FORTH CARBON & KEROSENE OILS IN ABUNDANCE. [illegible] LAMPS, LAMPS, IN ENDLESS VARIETY AT NOBLE'S LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM No. 175 Lake Street.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1861.

WHAT THE CYNICS SAY.

Plain men who reason now from what they see, and not from what they are told, begin to believe that as long as any slaveholder in the United States pretends to be loyal to the Government, the war will be conducted with special reference to his case, and in such a way that the title to the last hair on his last nigger's head may not be disturbed! Not accustomed to growling, nor saying ill-natured things, we do not affirm that this will be the case; but we are forced to admit that there is good reason for this notion in which these cynical patriots indulge. If they are correct in their hypothesis, we have yet a long time to wait before the hard and effective blows begin to fall; because there may possibly be full ten thousand slave-holders who are not openly or covertly working to break the Union in twain; and to be condemned to "hope deferred" until they go with the rebels, or come wholly over to the loyal side, will make the heart sick indeed. But there is ground for encouragement after all. When the struggle began, in Mr. Buchanan's day, the slaveholders, whose wishes he felt bound to obey, were nearly 400,000. When Lincoln came in, the greater part of these had taken themselves over to the other camp; but those of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Maryland remained, and to them the Government, in pursuance of the old policy, was of course compelled to defer. It could do no decisive thing against their consent; and so, when Virginia got a good ready, she took herself off, her "loyal slaveholders," to whom so much had been conceded, heartily approving her course; and Tennessee followed her example. This defection reduced the number of "loyal slaveholders," but it did not release the obligations of our rulers to the Slave Power which has dictated the policy of the Government so long, because Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland yet remained. Missouri went into rebellion, and the list was still further shortened; but Kentucky and Maryland are yet the *incubi* which stifle all loyal endeavors. How many "loyal slaveholders" these States have we do not know; but until the last of their niggers runsaway beyond reclamation, we have little hope that the war will become as earnest and honest as the people wish it to become. In the meantime, would it not be well to buy out the few darkeys yet left in Kentucky and let the fight go on. A tenth of the money out of which the Government has been "done" by the "patriots" who are fighting in the lobby of the White House and in the ante-room of the War Office would suffice. Who will pass around the hat?

A NEGRO REGIMENT.

A special dispatch from Cairo in the last issue of the Chicago *Times* contains this bit of intelligence:

There are six thousand troops, *including the negro regiment*, and fortifications, six miles below New Orleans, and two regiments two miles above

We looked through the editorial columns of the *Times* in vain, to discover an out burst of virtuous indignation against "our Southern brethren" for employing regiments of "niggers to murder loyal soldiers of the Union." We expected to find an appeal to the Government to send a flag of truce to Jeff. Davis, demanding that all negro military organizations be broken up, and all negro companies and regiments be disbanded, under the pains and penalties of stern retaliation by organizing regiments of blacks on our side, to combat those on the rebel side. But we looked the *Times* over in vain. It contained not a word of reproof or censure of its secesh brethren; but on the contrary, devotes its chief editorial to abusing the people of Michigan for forming an organization, the object of which is to induce the Government to strike a blow at the vitals of the rebellion, by emancipating the slaves of the traitors. The Chicago *Times* would be an openmouthed secession sheet if it dared to be.

Nothing but fear of suppression of its publication and a residence at the Hotel de Warren, of its editors, keeps it from throwing off the thin disguise and boldly announcing its allegiance to Jeffdom.

"THE PROPERTY OF REBELS" WITH AN EXAMPLE.

The unconditional Union men of the country—those who would preserve the Constitution at all hazards—have from the first urged that all the property of traitors (negroes being claimed by them as such) should be confiscated, as the surest and the quickest way to suppress the rebellion. No intelligent man can so stultify his reason as to doubt for a moment that slavery is the cause of the rebellion, that its object is to protect and cherish the "peculiar institution," and to slavery do the traitors look for the means to overthrow the Government. It is plain, therefore, that to confiscate the slaves of the rebels is the most effective means to break down the rebellion and to restore peace and prosperity to the country. The despotic, slaveholding Government of Brazil has set us an example directly in point. The Southern Province of the Empire, Rio Grande do Sul, previous to 1845 revolted, and for ten years the rebels managed to carry on a guerilla war against the Government. We have before us a work on Brazil, the result of two and a half years' residence there by Dr. Kidder of Washington, previous to 1845, and published in that year. In regard to the conduct of the war, both by the rebels and the Government, we take the following paragraph from page 277:

One result of this international strife has been the almost entire extinction of slavery within the contested territory. In order to increase their ranks, the revolting party promised liberty and arms to every slave of a legalist who would desert his master. Whereupon, the government promised as much to those slaves who would desert the revolters; and, moreover, by a summary act, deprived all the rebels of the legal right to hold slaves. Thus, between the two parties, the slaves are declared free, although it is possible, that many on both sides will, by some means, be kept in ignorance of their unsought-for privileges.

The passage stating that the Government "by a summary act deprived all the rebels of the legal right to hold slaves," is worthy of the attention of the powers that be at Washington. If they are in real earnest, why do they hesitate to enact a law sanctioned by the usage of all nations and long since justified by the necessities of the case? There are in the rebel States four millions of "persons," to use the language of the Constitution, all of whom would be loyal to the Government if they dared, or it was physically possible for them to be so. The traitors now command their labor and all their energies; while a single day's work by Congress ought to transfer them to the side of the loyal States. There is a mawkish sensibility on this subject which is truly amazing, and it is becoming disgusting to all true patriots. Why not imitate the decisive policy of Brazil and thus end the war in ninety days, for there is not the least danger that the Oligarchs of the South will free the negroes, and they could not engage any considerable number to fight for them if they did. A majority of the slaves comprehend the causes of the war quite as clearly as do their masters. Proclaim liberty to them all in the rebel States—for so few of their masters are loyal that it is scarcely necessary to make any exception there—and they would at once render the armies of the Republic invincible. They would rush to the stars and stripes with the wildest joy, and their traitor masters would be glad to lay down their arms or incontinently flee to some land of despotism, as more congenial to their safety as well as to their tastes. To emancipate the slaves of the rebels every sensible man knows would break the right arm of the rebellion, restore peace to the country and in a very few years again give us a happy, prosperous and powerful Union.

The moral effect of the passage of such a law upon the civilized world would be most salutary and encouraging. While we fight to save slavery we cannot secure, and ought not to expect, the sympathy of Europe. Not a nation there, if we except the rotten old despotisms of Spain and Turkey, will tolerate slavery. The whole system has long since been classed with piracy by the moral sense of mankind, and now that it is in open rebellion against the freest Government on earth, why should not the last vestige of it be swept from the North American continent? It is to be hoped that the privilege of spending the holidays among their constituents will reassure the firmness and the patriotism of our rulers, and when Congress really goes to work in January, that they will at once confiscate the slaves of the rebels; that the grand army of the Union will everywhere strike home for liberty and law; that the rebellion may be crushed out, and that a few short months may see the flag of our country again floating in peace from the Rio Grande to the Potomac.

WINTER AT LAST.

Winter is upon us in all its severity. The protracted and remarkable interim of weather of almost Indian Summer mildness, carried far into December, has passed, and snow and ice have assumed their wonted reign. It is now unlikely that there will be military operations on any extended scale on any part of our lines from Missouri to the Potomac. The last promise of any movement at the latter has disappeared. The troops are making themselves as comfortable as possible in winter bivouacs, and a battle is beyond the remotest of probabilities. So in Kentucky whence, for a week or two past, we have been waiting to hear the clash of arms. The prospect of anything like a general engagement is very slight. There will be scouting operations and picket shooting, but that will be all, for military campaigns cannot be conducted successfully in severe weather like the present.

It will be noted with general disappointment, that the late mild weather which seemed an extension granted for military operations, has passed by unimproved; but it is so, and our army may as well be considered in winter quarters. But in the eight months since the war commenced, how short the list of successes in the field, how scanty the opportunities fairly to test the spirit of our troops. The delusion has been an unfortunate one, which has been expensively maintained, that a battle was always "imminent" here, and "not long to be postponed" there, and that "great events" were "just before us," or only "ten days" off. If the policy of the war was really just the reverse of this, and the intention of the Government to have no battles, the encouragement of expectations to the contrary in the people, and throughout the army have had no good results. For a time it answered well on the Potomac and in other camps, that whole brigades lay all night on their arms, when it was known at headquarters that the order was a hollow pretence. It did no harm to soldiers as a part of military training, but all these separate instances when massed and set down as the result, the sole and only achievement of the first campaign, will prove quite another matter. No one likes to be deceived.

The winter is now upon us; the very period has passed which we awaited with eagerness, and the rebels with corresponding dread. When the campaign re-opens those allies of the Confederates which lurk in their malarias will again be ranked on their side. We shall be told that it is unsafe to push an army Southward in May. Winter will tell severely upon the physical condition of our troops, and spring will find them enfeebled and reduced, to an extent for which no increased discipline can atone. They would have been in better condition for the field six weeks ago than they will be in March. We note these things as incontrovertible facts. We unwillingly relinquish the expectation of a battle, but day by day this has grown steadily less. Are these results all we had reason to expect from the first campaign of the Government to crushout the rebellion?

The National Military Railroad Scheme.

The committees of Congress to whom was referred that portion of the President's Message relating to the construction of a national military road across the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, have under consideration a plan for the connection by railroad of the great centres of the railroad systems of the North and South. This plan meets the approval of the President, to whom it has been suggested by General Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, with whom it has been a carefully studied hobby for a quarter of a century. It contemplates the connection, by a direct railroad, of Chattanooga, Tenn., with Louisville, Ky., and Cincinnati. To complete this connection it would be necessary to construct about two hundred and twenty miles of railroad over a practicable route. The surveys and estimates have already been made by competent engineers. Chattanooga is the great railroad centre of the South. It is the point of convergence for railroads already constructed from all the principal cities on the lower Mississippi, the Gulf of Mexico and the Southern Atlantic, around the whole semicircle from Memphis, Tenn., including Little Rock, Arkansas, Vicksburg, and Jackson, Mississippi, New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Savannah, Charleston, Beaufort, N. C., to Norfolk and Richmond.

As a strategical point it is of immense importance. There is in the immediate neighborhood an abundance of coal, iron and copper.

Exchange of Prisoners—A Precedent from the First Revolution.

In consequence of the hesitation exhibited by the Federal Administration to sanction a formal exchange of prisoners, lest, by so doing they should in some way embarrass their position and action in crushing the rebellion, a committee was recently appointed by the Massachusetts Historical Society to inquire and report to what extent an exchange of prisoners was effected during the American Revolution, and especially to ascertain and report if, by such exchanges, the rights of sovereignty claimed by the crown were supposed in England to have been in any way impaired or set aside. From the report of the committee it appeared that, from the battle of Lexington to the close of the revolutionary war, exchanges of prisoners constantly took place, and often in considerable numbers, although the British Government steadily and cautiously avoided recognizing the independence of the colonies, or making any political admissions whatsoever. They permitted exchanges, under rules of war, for purposes of military convenience, and in relief of the sufferings of their own officers and privates in captivity.

Army Savings—New Order.

It will be remembered that at the late extra session of Congress, Sen. Baker, of Oregon, procured the passage of a law increasing the army rations for troops. This was not so much because the old allowance was too small, when used with economy, as because our troops had not yet learned the art of cooking and saving. It was one of the evils incident to raising an immense army like ours out of the raw material of the people. The troops have now begun to get accustomed to camp economy, and they find themselves overwhelmed with supplies. Secretary Cameron has, therefore, issued an order agreeing to allow to regiments, at cost prices, for all articles saved in good condition, and the regiments are many of them making a handsome fund out of it. One which we have in mind—Col. Gordon's Massachusetts 2d—settled up last month with a balance of $900 in its favor. Somebody has reduced this to an arithmetical calculation for the whole army, and finds that a similar saving by all the regiments would give half a million dollars a month, or six millions a year.

☞ Mr. Sumner gave slavery a tremendous hit right in the presence of President Lincoln last week, when delivering his eulogy upon Baker. It was one of the most eloquent passages ever uttered in the American Senate, and produced a thrilling effect. Mr. Lincoln actually started from his seat as Sumner uttered the word "*murdered*"—it was slavery that *murdered* Baker—and the gallery audience found it difficult to repress its enthusiasm Such is the change in the Senate, that the man who, one year ago, was in danger of his life for uttering strong sentiments on the subject of slavery, *now* utters them without fear of reproach or criticism, in the midst of a funeral speech.

Letter From Hon. S. Colfax.

The following letter from the Hon. S. Colfax has been crowded out by a press of other matter, for several days.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 18.

To the Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

Your sense of justice, and the friendly relations that have always existed between us, will, I trust, allow me a brief space in your columns to correct a very great mistake into which your excellent and racy Washington correspondent has fallen in his letter published last Saturday. He says, "He has searched diligently to find one single member of either House who proposes to defend Fremont;" that "the most he can hope from those members who were on his staff in Missouri is entire silence," and that "if Mr. Colfax says a word in his behalf, he will surprise those who know him most intimately."

The fact is, members who stand by Fremont are numbered by the score. My belief as I have stated in each of the four editorials I wrote on this subject, has been that, he may have mistakenly given his confidence to some men in St. Louis, who, though men of great energy, abused his confidence for their own gain; but that the attempt to saddle on him the charges against McKinstry, who as Quartermaster-General at St. Louis before he went there, and whom he had no power to remove than he has to remove you from the editorship of the TRIBUNE, and for whose acts he was no more responsible than Gen. McClellan is for the official acts of the Quartermaster General here, Gen. Meigs—is, in the last degree, unjust. Probably money may have been injudiciously expended in the Western Dept., possibly one tenth as much as has been wasted in the Department of the Potomac—though I hope not. But I shall not trespass on you, if you print this letter, any extended defence of Fremont. He will speak for himself. Suffice it to say without making any catalogue of names, that among those in the House who sympathize with him, and who state *openly* that they have not lost confidence in him as a man, as a general or as a patriot, are Speaker Grow, Thaddeus Stevens, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and the leader of the House; John F. Potter, Chairman of Public Laws; John Covode, Chairman of Public Expenditures; C. B. Sedgwick, Chairman of Naval Affairs—names which I allude to, not because they are better than scores of others, but because they are widely known to your readers. I trust you who "know me intimately," will do me the justice to believe that I never deserted a friend because of public clamor or adversity; and that I never hesitated at the expression of my convictions, in or out of Congress. We may all of us be very deluded, but I know that my opinion is a conscientious one, and that I would to-day gladly give my pay for this whole Congress if Fremont had been sent to Port Royal instead of Sherman. Let me add, that if there should be a Fremont debate here, you will probably have to look to the *Globe* for it and not to the telegraph. A debate on Tuesday, in which Col. Shank, of Indiana, (one of Fremont's aids in Missouri,) Wm. Morris, of Pennsylvania, and the writer hereof, participated on one side, and Col. Blair on the other side of the controversy, was not alluded to in the Congressional proceedings telegraphed from here to the Associated Press North and West.

Yours truly, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

As the point at issue is between our Washington correspondent and Mr. Colfax, we will not interfere farther than to remark, that while it may be technically true that Gen. Fremont could not remove Quartermaster McKinstry of his own motion, yet it is equally true that he could have had him turned out, at any time if he desired it. It was only necessary for Gen. Fremont to have indicated to the Secretary of War that McKinstry was swindling the Government, and that he wished him removed, and off would have come his head, as quickly as a telegraphic dispatch could have reached the villain. As soon as Fremont was superceded his successor found means to remove McKinstry in double-quick time. All our friend Colfax says, on this head, together with the defense built upon it, topples to the ground. There is really only one defense that can be set up, and that is, that Gen. Fremont was *ignorant* of the character of McKinstry, and ignorant of the astounding frauds which he and the imported "California gang" were perpetrating upon the National treasury during the whole of his administration. But after reading the revelations of the Investigating Committee, reported to Congress, Mr. Colfax evidently sees that this plea of ignorance, is estopped, and that there is no escape for his friend in that direction, hence the weak one he offers. "A bad excuse is worse than none," says the old proverb.

PARAGRAPHS OF ALL SORTS.

The St. George Episcopal Church, at Lee, Mass., just erected at a cost of $8,000, was burned last Tuesday morning.

—The venerable Judge McCook, of Steubenville, Ohio, father of the "fighting family," has now gone to Kentucky, rifle in hand, to pick off some of the "secesh." He has been all summer along the Potomac, and has numbered his game by the scores from Williamsport to Budd's Ferry. The Louisville *Journal*, noticing his arrival, says he has gone to the advance camp across Green River, expressing great regret that he missed the Munfordsville skirmish.

—Wm. Bartlett, formerly editor of the Bangor (Me.) *Daily Mercury*, was found frozen in the snow near his house last Tuesday morning.

—White Sulphur Springs, Ohio, the well-known fashionable watering place on the Scioto River, some thirteen miles north of Columbus, was sold on Monday last by the Treasurer of Delaware, at the sale of lands forfeited to the State for non-payment of taxes. The amount due was nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars eighty-three cents and eight mills. Dr. Welch, of Delaware, was the purchaser.

—Most of the Americans from the Northern States in England, are making arrangements, in view of a war with that country, for a hasty departure; as, in such an event, they would probably be left there without any mode of communication, and with their supplies cut off. The Southerners, on the other hand, are jubilant in anticipation of the aid of England and the prospects of the blockaded ports being opened.

—The second and third companies of Minnesota cavalry, Captains West and Brockett, have been authorized to join either of the Wisconsin cavalry regiments, and it is probable they will join Col. Washburne's, at La Crosse.

—The *National Republican* says the Administration will co-operate with Gen. Lane heartily and fully. He will have such an army and such a command as he desires to have. No announcement could be more gratifying to the country. It is the beginning of the end of the war.

—The Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Eagle* says that at a trial of marksmanship in Berdan's Brigade, at Washington lately, two men from that city made the first and second best shots, and that the Michigan company, as a whole, put more balls in the target than any other.

—The thirteen hundred rebels taken in Missouri, just arrived at St. Louis, the *Republican* suggests should be sent to Alton, Ill., to be kept in the old Penitentiary. A good suggestion it is—the buildings and grounds are ample, and could be easily guarded.

—The late experimental trip the Pensacola was all that could be reasonably expected. The vessel made nine and a half knots an hour, and went to Indian Head and back again. Mr. Sickles, the Engineer, will remain on board the ship until she gets to Fortress Monroe. He has been practically a prisoner on board for some weeks, in order to get the machinery in good working order. The Pensacola is a splendid vessel, in beautiful order, and apparently admirably governed. We shall hear a good report of her soon. As well for caution as protection, the tug boats Reliance and Yankee will accompany the Pensacola by the batteries, and a tow boat also will render her assistance.

—The Board of Fire Insurance Companies of New York City, held on the 13th instant, appointed a special committee of five to investigate and report upon the nature of petroleum or rock-oil, earth oils, Benzine, Benzole and Naphtha, and the oils refined from petroleum and coal oil, with a rate of insurance upon the articles. The committee made their report on the 23d. The report states that petroleum, rock oil, or earth oil, as it is generally received in its crude and unrefined state is largely charged with volatile matter, highly inflammable in its nature, and evolved explosive gas to some extent at the usual temperature of the atmosphere, and much more freely by an increased degree of heat, and is hence uninsurable and will violate all policies where it is kept on the premises.

—The extremity to which the South is reduced by the condition of its currency, daily receives some fresh illustration. For example, Tennessee thinks of assuming her share of the Confederate tax without calling upon tax payers to meet it at this crisis. The scheme for doing this, proposes to raise the money that is needed by an issue of paper by the Bank of Tennessee, which, being indorsed by the State, will thus, it is hoped, obtain some currency. In point of fact, however, the scheme amounts to a confession that the only resources of Tennessee is in an expansion of issues which are already irredeemable and threated with serious depreciation.

ARMS FROM EUROPE.—By the steamer Teutonia, lately arrived, seventy-five thousand stand of arms came to this Government. They are mostly rifles, and from Austria. The steamer Damascus is now discharging a quantity of arms and lead, the latter weighing some fifteen thousand pounds. Nearly a quarter of a million stand of arms have been brought to this country within the past four months, and a large number more are expected.

OUR LOUISVILLE LETTER.

Gov. Magoffin between two Stools—He signs the Bills of the Legislature—A "State Sovereignty"—Beauties of Neutrality—An empty return on the Session—Military Matters—Gen. Buell's Policy on the Slavery Question.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 26th, 1861.

The conduct of the Governor of the State in returning approved most of the bills passed by the two houses of the Legislature, has confounded both Unionists and rebels in this State. The former never had any confidence, and now the rebels have lost all the hope they ever placed, in him. It is evident that they have trusted him until lately, since the Provisional Governor at Russellville announced that he held his office only as *pro tem*, during the forced absence of the legally elected Governor. Magoffin has denied any disposition or intention to abscond, or make a traveling agency of the Governorship, but it is by no means beyond possibility that he has at some time or another promised to be with the rebels at Russellville in person as well as spirit.

Unexpectedly, on the last day of the session, the Governor returned the bills of the Legislature approved. We would imagine from this that the docile Governor had considered fully the condition he was in and concluded to come around all right, and be as good a citizen as—well, as he claims to be. One would imagine that he is about to redeem the promises made in the late letter to the *Journal*, and abide by the expressed will of a majority of the people. But the Governor intends nothing of the sort, and does nothing of the sort. He has, in obedience to the command of the majority, countermarched a little, turning his back on secessionism and rebellion; yet the good natured Legislature, disposed to encourage him in his good works, goes out to meet and welcome him on his return, and as per consequence, the two meet upon the contemptible and rotten platform of State rights. In short, the Legislature has elected itself a *confrere* of the chief priest of the Southern heresy. Worse than that, a *concordat* has been entered into between the secular princes of the Legislature, and His Holiness, the Pope and Priest of the doctrine, in despite of the repudiations made long ago by the people. The people voted Union, and Magoffin said it meant Union with the South. The Legislature swore it meant the old Union. To compromise, the Governor and Legislature have decided for the people, that they meant a Union separate and distinct from both—a State Sovereignty.

Neutrality has uttered more of treason since it was started than Rebellion has in the same period. Carlile and Saulsbury utter it defiantly in the teeth of Congress and the people. In the Kentucky Legislature, Unionism is so disguised in conditions that it looks for all the world like treason, and once or twice the cloven foot has revealed itself. Resolutions are so loaded with parenthetical conditions and contingents, that, like the ravings of a maniac, the sense is lost in the profusion of words. The session has been one of words—"sound and fury, signifying nothing." Bills which it is known were prepared, touching upon the important points of contrabands, confiscation and taxation, have either not been presented, or, referred to select committees, have only found expression in high-sounding and insignificant resolutions. A bill for the confiscation of *all* property of *all* rebels, prepared by Mr. Speed, of this city, did not reach the desk. In its stead came a series of resolutions—I believe by Mr. Harney, of the Louisville *Democrat*, and member of the House—insignificant save as an expression of sentiment, and furnishing arguments for old farmers who indulge in weekly papers to quote. A bill in substance providing for the reception of fugitive slaves into the army, and in direct opposition to the "General Order No. 3" of Gen. Halleck, I am told, was choked off by a declaration of the *Journal*, reiterated by the members who appear afraid to handle the subject, that the slavery question was safer in the hands of the military than the executive and legislative authorities. The bill providing for the assumption of the Federal direct tax by the State of Kentucky did not pass. As it assumed a debt, twenty votes were necessary to pass it. Eighteen only voted for it, the opposition having mustered seven votes by some means or another.

Thus it will be seen the Legislature has accomplished nothing, not even having acted on the President's suggestion to build a railroad to East Tennessee, except by a resolution or two. On the last day of the session Hon. W. C. Anderson, of Boyle county, formerly a member of the House of Representatives of Congress, died at the Capital.

The *Journal* thinks slavery safest in the hands of the military authorities. This opinion is probably the result of observations of the conduct of the commanding officer in this department. In the same paper containing the expression quoted, it is recorded that Gen. Buell had returned from camp the slave of a Mrs. Card, of this city. The slave had fled from his owner to follow the fortunes of a Minnesota regiment.

From Gen. Buell we have never had a single proclamation on this or any other subject. Only two general orders have been published, and they were on minor subjects. He avoids the subject. His practice is best stated by the collection of a few facts. In the several divisions of the army in this State it is said there are a large number of slaves, the average to each regiment being put down at from 12 to 15—men who are slaves, not free men from other States. These slaves belong to men who dare not claim them. Their owners are either in the Southern army or have moved with bag and baggage to the Southern Confederacy. Kentucky slaves have as great a horror of the cotton fields of the South as the Louisiana negroes have of the Kentucky hemp fields. Finding they are about to be taken South, the slaves escape and join the army, where in default of a claimant, they are allowed to hire their time, and are employed as servants and cooks by the different messes. Gen. Buell neither provides for them nor makes a business of returning them to their owners. He does not hold the slave and hunt up the master. They are left, as far as military rule will permit, and hold exactly the same footing, as the free colored men who have followed the Northern regiments to this State. When an owner appears and demands a slave, he is given up—this has been the practice in several instances. That of the case of Mrs. Card above quoted being one. A month since a detective of this city recognized in a follower of an Indiana regiment, a runaway, who fled from this city eight or ten years ago. A claim was presented, proof furnished, and the slave given up. A well known secessionist was lately furnished with a pass to camp, where he pointed out and obtained possession of his slave. I am not certain that this did not occur during the reign of W. T. Sherman, the Great! I leave you to do your own commenting on the facts. Perhaps the comments of a Southerner, but an emancipationist (strong) like myself, will not suit your readers. So I maintain a *silentium altum* "*sile, et philosophus esto.*"

Preparations are still going on in this quarter for the approaching conflict. A cavalry regiment from Pennsylvania, and the 50th Indiana Regiment of Infantry, arrived on Tuesday and Christmas. One hundred and forty-five tons of ammunition were landed here on Monday last.

THE ANNIVERSARY WEEK AT BLOOMINGTON.

Dedication of the New Museum, Christmas eve, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BLOOMINGTON, Christmas eve.

This was a fitting day on which to devote so fine a hall to so valuable a purpose. The State Natural History Society, by the active exertion of a few members, and the co-operation of many private citizens, have gathered together a large and choice collection of specimens illustrative of the Natural History of the State, and deposited them in the hall prepared for that purpose in the new Normal University building. To-day the Society has magnanimously donated them to the State for the use of the present and future generations, and the hall is dedicated to their preservation.

The dedicatory exercises were opened by an anthem by the choir—prayer by Rev. Mr. Eames, followed by an address from the President of the Society, Prof. Turner of Jacksonville.

The literary productions of Prof. Turner are too well known to your western readers to require extended notice now. The exercises occupied over two hours, and were followed in the evening by a sociable at Phœnix Hall in this city.

An educational sociable is rather an odd affair. To be chatty in the absence of a festive board; to be merry where no refreshments exhilerate, and to be gay where no music enlivens, indicates a degree of cultivated intellectuality seldom met with in any large assemblage except a gathering of teachers—and yet they were chatty and joyous.

And yet there were missed not a few whose presence was seldom or never wanting for years past at these annual meetings. Their names are enrolled among the gallant and patriotic citizen soldiery now fighting in defence of our country against traitors. The number of strangers present is not large; but new accessions arrive by every train.

The Committee on Programme have marked out some solid work for a dozen different teachers, to the exclusion of all those sensible talkers or windy praters who usually want a chance to put in a word somewhere. But this line of policy may be changed in the morning.

The President, Mr. Wells, has not yet arrived. Mr. Ford, Supt. of Milwaukee schools, and Prof. Allen, State Agent of Wisconsin for conducting institutes, are here. L. M.

☞ At last General Rosecrans's charges against General Benham have been received at the War Department, and a Court Martial will immediately be ordered. General Benham is charged with having permitted General Floyd to escape, with disobeying the orders of his superior, and with conduct unbecoming an officer. General Rosecrans is expected to be at Washington to be present at the trial.

The Effect of the late English News upon the Rebel Leaders.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 19.]

All other topics become trifles beside the tidings from England which occupies this journal, and all commentary that diverts public attention from that single point is impertinent.

The effect of the outrage of the Trent on the public sentiment of Great Britain more than fulfill the prophecy that we made when the arrest of the Confederate Ministers was a fresh event. All legal quibbling and selfish calculation has been consumed like straw in the burning sense of incredible insult. The Palmerston Cabinet has been forced to immediate and decisive measures; and a peremptory order to Lord Lyons comes with the steamer that brings the news to the American shore. He is directed to demand the unconditional surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, to place them in the position they were found beneath the British flag, and a complete disavowal of their seizure as an authorized act.

Now, the Northern Government has placed itself in such a position that it can do none of these things. The abolitionist element of the Northern States would go straight to revolution at the least movement towards a surrender of the captives. The arrest was made by the deliberately written orders of the Government, already avowed and published beyond the hope of apology or possibility of retraction.

The United States can do absolutely nothing but refuse the demands of Great Britain and abide the consequences of that refusal. What they will be can be clearly foretold: First, there will be the diplomatic rupture; Lord Lyons will demand his passports, and Mr. Adams will be sent away from London. *Then will follow an immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy, with encouragement and aid in fitting out its vessels and supplying their wants in the British ports and islands. Lastly, a war will be evolved from these two events.*

Such is the latest and most serious result of the real, raving madness that has settled on the people of the Northern States and that has guided all their steps for the last two years. The warning was thundered at them from every side, their own eyes looked full at the point of the glittering sword which the South held steadily out to them, and on which their ruling party rushed with all the eagerness of the bull on the matador of the Spanish arena. Then came the proclamation of Lincoln. Nothing but insanity could have dictated it; and without it the secession of Virginia was impossible. Then their crazy attempt to subdue a country, not less difficult than Russia itself, with an armed mob of loafers. Finally, their lunacy has culminated in a useless, most odious action, that, under no circumstances, could do their cause the least good, and which was bound to involve them in a bloody quarrel with an adversary of double the strength of the United States in its best day, and which now has but to close its hand and destroy its impudent assailant as a man would crush a fly that has settled on his palm.

Spectators of these events, who can doubt that the Almighty fiat has gone forth against the American Union, or that the Southern Confederacy is decreed by the Divine Wisdom? The dullest worldling, the coolest atheist, the most hardened cynic, might be struck with awe by the startling and continual interposition of a power beyond the control or cognizance of men in these affairs. The incidents of this struggle are so unparalleled, unexpected and unaccountable on other grounds, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the acts of men and of nations are now submitted to a superior hand. Had but one such event occurred it might be reckoned an ordinary chance. But each has been followed by another more wonderful than its predecessor, while they all have an identical tendency, and move forward, by inexorable sequence, to the same goal. None of them, however, and indeed no miracle of man's history, is more singularly distinguished from the common contingencies of earthly transactions, than the arrest of those two ministers on the mid-ocean. *Who thought when the Trent was announced to sail that on its deck and in the trough of the weltering Atlantic the key of the blockade would be lost?* Who dreamed that the chief element in the strife would enter from that unnoticed door? The hand of God was here visibly extended over the world. Men sink to puppets, their works are naught, their intelligence turns into folly.

WHAT THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER SAYS—THE FOREIGN NEWS.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 19.]

We have no need to invite attention to the extremely interesting foreign news which we publish to-day from England. The old British lion is giving an honest roar in view of the indignity visited upon the Queen's flag. The measures of the ministers have been in full accordance with the indignation of the people, and the fullest and broadest demand has been made for immediate and adequate apology and reparation.

We will not disturb the eloquence of such facts by words of comment. We will only say, Well done, John Bull. Overbearing you sometimes are, but craven never.

France, too, it seems echoes the British indignation, and will support her action. Vive Napoleon!

It now remains to be seen what Lincoln will do. He has to choose between bold fighting and disgraceful running—that is evident. In either case he is ruined. After the brave talk and the gratulations to Wilkes by both Cabinet and Congress, it would be to the last degree pusilanimous to retract. We think Lincoln will be afraid to prove so great a coward.

We are happy to see it stated that bold "defiance" prevails at Washington. Bravo! The New York *Times*, indeed, from which we quote, while tremblingly admitting the imminence of war, hopes that the way of retreat is closed up against Lincoln. But the Philadelphia *Legder* is more courageous. It says that the demand of the British nation is evidence of a hostile feeling, and declares that Mr. Lincoln is bound to meet it with a peremptory refusal. It says that the demand is an outrage, is intended as an insult, and is only a pretext for hostilities. It calls for pushing operations against the rebels with greater vigor than ever in anticipation of a war with England.

We trust that Lincoln, in punishment for his sins, will have a brave heart given him for a little while.

The only possible hope expressed on either side of the Atlantic for preserving peace between Lincoln and England is based on the possibility that Lincoln will put his mouth in the dust.

Hints to the Business Community.

[From the N. Y. World, 25th.]

We have received a communication from one of our most respectable merchants, signed "Astor," which embodies so much practical wisdom and intimate acquaintance with the commercial quicksands and rocks which have wrecked many of our business firms, that we publish it and recommend its maxims to all contemplated new firms and to many of the old ones. A copy kept constantly on the desk of each partner might be of service as a reminder of what they ought and ought not to do. Some of our leading dry goods jobbers, who could trace their subsequent failure to "Joe White & Nicaragua," might have been saved years of anxiety, besides the manufacturing for years of "notes for sale in Wall street," and averted final ru[in] if they had been guided by the following [h]ints" by an old merchant:

"Junior partners should insist upon a provision in the copartnership agreement that no member of the firm should be permitted to draw any money from the concern except for absolute private expenses, and these should be limited to a fixed amount.

"One of the most prominent causes of failures in the jobbing trade is the withdrawal of capital for outside investments by senior partners.

"All business men who are known to have accumulated capital are importuned, more or less, for the investment of money in outside operations. Marvelous tales are told of investments by others in bank, insurance or other stocks, real estate, or other operations, that yielded enormous profits. Prominent men, who are known as shrewd managers in money affairs, are represented as having made investments in the thing proposed. Perhaps it is intimated that the peculiar business qualifications of the party thus approached have suggested his name as director in some bank or insurance company, and to become a director it is necessary to own a certain amount of stock. Many a jobbing merchant has, by flattery and other such appliances, been tempted and inveigled into the investment of money which afterwards proved the cause of his ruin.

"There is but one true policy for a merchant—simple but sound. *Capital and accumulated profits should be kept in business*, at least until there is no longer a necessity for buying goods on credit. No jobber has any capital to spare from his business until this point is reached.

"A large portion of the jobbing houses are more or less dependent upon bank notes to meet payments, yet it is quite common for jobbers to be owners of bank stock while under the constant necessity of loans. Bank stocks pay dividends, perhaps, of seven per cent., while bank loans cost ten and a half per cent.

"*Owners of bank stock should be those who have money to lend, not those who are money borrowers. There is no absurdity more transparent than for a constant borrower to be a bank stockholder.*

"*Jobbers can make capital pay one per cent. a month in the purchase of goods.* It is a common rule with commission houses and importers to take off one per cent. a month for short paper. *No investment in stocks, real estate or other outside enterprises, can be relied upon to pay one per cent. a month. Capital, therefore, kept in the business pays the best.* A still sounder reason for keeping capital in business is that it is the only *safe* policy. The whole fortune of a general partner is at the risk of the business, whatever it may be. It is therefore important to strengthen it as far as possible with capital. In a great commercial country where so large a portion of the business is done on credit (with a paper currency, too, that expands and contracts like a blacksmith's bellows), panics are just as sure to occur as water is sure to run down hill. In seasons of peace and prosperity the banks throughout the whole country expand their loans, and thus fill the channels of business with money. This gives an unhealthy stimulus to business. The volume of indebtedness is greatly increased and becomes too great for the real capital in the country. The debts mature and the panic sets in. This was precisely the cause of the panic of 1857. The whole indebtedness of the country was too great for the whole capital. In addition to the business debts there was the enormous railroad indebtedness. Whenever an individual owes more money than he has available means to pay he is seized with a panic, and the same principle applies to communities.

"When jobbers invest money in outside operations it diverts their time and attention from their legitimate business, and thus endangers its success. No jobber can spare time to look after outside operations, or to do the duties of a director without neglecting his business. It is argued that banks and other corporations should have practical business men for directors. True, no doubt, but is that a reason why a jobber should be directing outside business when he has more than he can do to properly direct his own affairs. *A partner who is constantly or frequently absent on outside business is of but little more service in a jobbing house than a 'graven image,'* and, if it is not stipulated in the agreement that he is privileged to spend his time as he pleases, he is imposing upon his partners. There are many junior partners of failed houses in the city to-day who can trace the cause of the failure to *investments by senior partners, and to their neglect of business.*"

The Late Prince Consort.

[From the Toronto Globe, 23d.]

When Prince Albert first came to England, he was no great favorite. The people to some extent looked upon him as an evil to be endured. Even his German accent was a theme of comment, his German relations furnished food for sarcasm. Had he furnished by his conduct any ground for suspicion, had he by his bearing alienated from him the proud spirited islanders, the results would have been injurious in the highest degree. Had he sought to use the power of Britain as a means for the unlawful aggrandizement of his native country; had he regarded the interests of Germany as paramount to those of England, as Philip regarded the interests of Spain as paramount to those of the England of his day, no man can tell the mischief he might have wrought. But it proved otherwise. As year after year rolled by, his devotion to the empire, and the ardor he manifested in everything likely to add to our greatness, to increase our strength, and to elevate the people to a just conception of their duties one towards another, won for him sincere esteem. Precluded by his position from taking an active share in politics, he lost no opportunity of advancing the interests of science and of art, of mechanics, and of agriculture. To his conception Great Britain owed the Exhibition of 1851, which raised her higher in the estimation of the world than any victories on the battle field she could have gained, and to him the English farm laborers owe it that their houses are fit for the habitation of human beings. For Prince Albert was one of the very first, by his example, to direct the attention of the aristocracy to the improvement of their tenantry, and without seeking to interfere with inexorable commercial and social laws, he in this way did more good than all the theorists who, by their Utopian schemes have spoilt so many reams of fair paper, and ruined many hard workers who have trusted to them. He was an intelligent patron of the fine arts, and to him not a few men of genius owe it that they have been able to display themselves before the world. Had it not been for his station, though Prince Albert might not have made a name for himself which would have lived in the future, yet he would not have died in obscurity. But for the position he occupied he was eminently and completely fitted. It was a most difficult position, and in that he fulfilled all its duties with consummate tact, we find abundant evidence of his talent and wisdom. Nothing more could be required of him than that which he has given.

Matters at Ship Island.

Gen. Phelps's official report to Gen. Butler says:

Upon the west end of the Island a partially finished fort is occupied by about one hundred and seventy sailors and marines, commanded by Lieut. Buchanan, of the navy, who has several large calibre Dahlgren guns in position on navy carriages. The rebels, by whom the island was held several months, abandoned it in September last, and destroyed nearly everything which they could not carry off. The fort and lighthouse, with the keeper's lodgings, remain, the former unfinished and the latter injured to some extent by fire. The walls of the fort have been carried up to a sufficient height by the rebels to form nearly a tier of casemates, and partly covered over with some considerable mason work, and, with materials (none on the ground except lime), it might receive some twenty guns on casemate carriages.

This island is a long, narrow strip of land, running north of east some six or seven miles. Toward the west end, where the harbor lies, and where we are encamped, it consists of hummocks of fine white sand, interspersed with sedgy spots of water. It bears evidence of having been overflowed in some extraordinary storms, large trunks of trees having drifted on some of its higher hummocks. The east end widens out in triangular shape, embracing about one square mile, and is covered with pine trees. The narrow strip of land, about a quarter or a third of a mile in width, which forms the western extremity of the island, is but ill suited for a camp, either for regulars or volunteers. I have visited the eastern extremity of the island, beyond the lagoon. There is sufficient space there for five thousand men, but the land is so interspersed with marshes that I consider a camp there for that number out of the question. The water along the northern shore for some distance is so shallow that our rowboats dragged bottom. The beach is lined with a ridge of sand hummocks, some ten feet in hight; but beyond these the land is generally low, and covered with pines, scrub oak, scrub palmetto, and marsh grass in patches. Mosquitoes would be troublesome there at all seasons, and in rainy weather much of the ground would be under water. The process of reclamation seems still to be going on with an activity as if it had but just begun, although the island is probably as old as the main land. The animals here are snakes, toads, birds, raccoons, pigs, and it is said alligators.

Our Railroad Prospects.

It is perhaps well understood by most of our readers that there is now in process of construction a railroad across Iowa, starting from Burlington, nearly east of this city. This road is being built in conformity with the provisions of a grant of land by Congress, by the terms of which said road is to run through the second tier of counties. This road is now completed to Ottumwa, a distance of about 100 miles west of Burlington, and the question of a Missouri terminus has been often a subject of much interest to the company. The company are desirous of making Nebraska the terminus, but cannot do so under the provisions of the grant, and to accomplish this there has been, we are told, a standing offer to our citizens to run the road to the line between Montgomery and Mills counties, and then allow us to build from there to this city; but, unfortunately, our people have not been in a situation to comply with the offer. We understand now that some of the business men of Chicago have been investigating the matter, and have volunteered to accept the offer made to our city. While this will be both a relief and a Godsend to us, it will be a master stroke of policy to Chicago, as by it she will be put in direct communication with the Missouri River at a point destined to be one of the most important on the western bank of that river, besides being on the most direct and feasible route by way of Nebraska Salt works, Fort Kearney, Denver, and the Pacific coast.

In taking hold of this matter Chicago is not unmindful of the advantage she will have obtained over St. Louis, by turning at all seasons of the year the trade of nearly all Nebraska and Pike's Peak in that direction.

The advantages to us from such a connection will be two fold. While it will give us an expeditious route east it will not in the least deprive us of the benefits of the river route to St. Louis, and the two routes will, by coming in competition, always keep the rates of freight reasonably low and may be the means of inspiring competition.—*Clinton (Iowa) Herald, 23d.*

A True War Policy.

[From Forney's Press, 25th.]

Successful war is not made with blunted bayonets and blank cartridges. The immediate object of war is to destroy and disable. The more destructive it can justly be made, the more seldom will nations indulge in its horrors. Kid gloves are an anomaly that would disfigure an earnest struggle for national existence. All have read Pollok's description of the latter days, wherein men met each other in the streets, bowed politely, stabbed each other, and gracefully returned their reeking blades to their scabbards. This is very well as satire, but would prove fearful as fact.

The enemy has shown his disposition to make this fight without gloves. While we may not emulate his ferocity without incurring a ruinous loss of self-respect, we can evince an earnest purpose by using all legitimate weapons against him. In his general order, Gen. Halleck takes up a very effective weapon, and proposes to use it with vigor and despatch. The traitors should not only survey the ruin they have made, but be forced to repair it, in so much as their property can contribute to that end. If many censured before, they will applaud now, and when his policy becomes uniformly the policy of our chieftains, the first step toward enduring peace will have been taken.

Facts about Cotton.

[From the New York Evening Post, 24th.]

On the first day of this month the stock of cotton at Liverpool was only sixty-seven thousand bales less than at the same date last year, and the stock in England was undoubtedly much larger than it was a year ago, it being well known that the manufacturers have laid in unusually heavy supplies.

The English trade returns for the month of October are just published, and they show the following results as to the imports of cotton:

In 1860	267,367 cwts.
In 1861	487,436 cwts.

Of these imports, the East Indies furnished 467,578 cwts. against 115,504 cwts. last year.

Thus true is it, that India, as the Englishmen are in the habit of saying, "always furnishes whatever is wanted of her."

Whenever and however the civil war in this country may end, matters have already gone so far that the cotton monopoly of the negro-drivers of the South is ended forever. If peace is made to-morrow, the old cotton productiveness of the South cannot be restored in season to prevent the firm establishment of the cotton culture in so many quarters of the globe, as to destroy the control of this staple, which the negro-drivers once enjoyed, and by a tenure which was proof against everything but their own suicidal folly.

Exports of New York.

[From the N. Y. World, 25th.]

It is worthy of special notice, among the extraordinary features of the times, that, even at mid-winter and among the troubles of warfare, the exports of produce from the city of New York are greater than the most sanguine faith could have anticipated under any circumstances.

The returns of the week ending on Tuesday evening, Dec. 24, (when our usual commercial report was prepared,) show an aggregate valuation of exports not less than four and a quarter millions dollars—an amount unparalleled in the history of our trade.

Considering the general good order and comfort prevalent in the city, what a commentary is furnished by the foregoing facts in contrast with the anarchy and ruin which traitors and rebels foreshadowed for New York during the current winter.

THE ERICSSON BATTERY.—The Government has just completed at Green Point, L. I., a steel clad war vessel on an entirely new plan. The hull itself is so constructed that no ball can penetrate it, owing to the timber framings and steel casings. The engines, boilers and screw, are all below the water, and beyond exposure. In the center of the vessel is a large shot proof cylinder, in which tiers of cannon are adjusted, with platforms in each story, on which the gunners are placed. This great apparatus is revolved by machinery, so that it is enabled to pour a continuous broadside into the enemy's ship, or fort, or forces. This cylinder is circular, so that a cannon ball striking it will almost invariably glance off, but should it strike on the center it is intended that it shall not make an impression. It is calculated that nothing has ever been dreamed of approaching this machine, for both effective assault and resistance. It is supposed that one of these vessels is equal to a large number of heavy ships of war.

1862. PROSPECTUS. 1862.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly Newspaper.

DEVOTED TO News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Science and Literature.

NO COMPROMISE WITH TRAITORS.

"The Union, it Must and Shall be Preserved."

This well known and popular journal is noted for avowing its sentiments with candor, fearlessness and independence. It has aimed to be Right rather than Popular, and takes the responsibility of telling the Truth, regardless of the offence that may be given to Prejudice and Ignorance.

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THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM, JUSTICE AND HUMANITY.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MORAL, MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE MASSES.

THE PERPETUITY OF THE UNION, OBEDIENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION AND SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.

FREE HOMESTEADS FOR THE LANDLESS, ENCOURAGEMENT OF HOME INDUSTRY.

NO POLITICAL JOBBERY, HONEST MEN FOR OFFICES, ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT,

A SOUND CURRENCY, AND DEATH TO ALL "WILD CAT SHINPLASTERS."

And the prosecution of the War against Treason, until the last rebel has laid down his arms. Though this wicked rebellion against the best and most beneficent Government that ever existed in the world, has become fearfully strong, yet the American Republic is far stronger. The loyal "Mudsills" will yet subjugate the arrogant Oligarchy. To this patriotic end the TRIBUNE will work without growing weary, until the Union has made a footstool of its foes.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

But the CHICAGO TRIBUNE while fearless in the expression of its opinions and patriotic in its endeavors, aims at being a *first class newspaper*. It contains full accounts of all the interesting occurrences of the day, and pays more money for Special Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence, than any Journal out of New York, and publishes more and fresher news than any paper circulating in the West. It brings the news to the people of the Northwest two or three days sooner than the papers of the seaboard cities.

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1st.—A COMPLETE CURRENT HISTORY OF the Progress of the War.

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3rd.—COPIOUS TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES, containing the Latest News from all parts, down to the hour of going to press.

4th.—REPORTS OF MEETINGS, WHETHER Political, Religious, Agricultural, Educational, or Miscellaneous.

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6th.—MARKET REPORTS, EMBRACING EVERY article the Farmer or Dealer can expect to find quoted in a newspaper. The TRIBUNE has achieved a high reputation as a Commercial Paper.

7th.—VERY CAREFULLY PREPARED AGRICULTURAL and Horticultural articles by "RURAL" and other able writers on the Farm and Garden.

8th.—POETRY, TALES, ANECDOTES AND Gossip, Reviews, and Pleasant Miscellany.

In short, the purpose and ambition of the Editors are, to make the CHICAGO TRIBUNE so interesting and valuable a visitor that no intelligent Western family can AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT.

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HENRY W. CLARKE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. Office 142 Lake street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill. Having been in practice in Chicago for over twenty years, and now possessing the facilities of long experience and extensive acquaintance, efficient service will be rendered to patrons. Business promptly attended to in person. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Charges and commissions for services reasonable. Collections made and promptly remitted. Refers to any old citizen of Chicago.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE.—Sol. M. WILSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will devote particular attention to the collection of Claims arising out of the present War, including SOLDIERS' PAY, BOUNTY AND PENSIONS. Also, amounts due upon contracts with the State or General Government. Office 48 Clark street, Chicago.

PAPER. PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF BUTLER & HUNT, No. 48 STATE STREET. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c. ☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

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M. TERHUNE, (SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.) SHOW CASE MANUFACTURER, NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Post Office Box 4186.

RAG WAREHOUSE, 14 Lasalle street, between Lake and Water sts, Chicago, Ill. WILLIAM GILBERT Will pay the highest market price in cash for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Metals, &c., &c.

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Legal Notices.

ASSIGNEES SALE.—Whereas, Francis A. Hoffman, Otto Gelpcke and Alexander Ritter, of Chicago, Cook county, State of Illinois, on the 26th of August, last past, made a general assignment of their property to me for the benefit of their creditors. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I shall on the 16th day of December 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, at the north door of the County Court House, in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title and interest conveyed to me by said assignment of and to the east twenty feet of the north 100 feet of lot one, block 38, original town of Chicago, subject to the incumbrances thereon. CHAS. H. J. MILLER, Assignee.

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FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. A complete assortment of LADIES' FURS, CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c., Made in the best possible manner, from our collection of Red River Skins. Fancy and Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps And Gentlemen's Furs, In great variety. BASSETT & HAMMOND, 103 Lake-st., corner of Wells.

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will do well to look at our stock of
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81 Wabash Avenue.
The next term of this Institution for Young Ladies
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THE WINTER TERM of the Preparatory and Colle-
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Miss E. A. SARGENT, Principal Female Department.
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ROSE to match. A beautiful assortment
A fine assortment just received. Also
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Consisting of French Work, both Lace an
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SKATING CA
NUBIAS, SCARFS, COMFORTS
A fine assortment of
VIENNA BROCHE SC
In beautiful colors. Also,
Middlesex, Waterloo and Pe
WOOL LONG SHA
Of the new style of checks and Magen
Bonnet, Trimming, & Velvet
In great Variety. Gents and Ladies' Fu
Clothing, Underwear and Hosiery. The
above goods is complete. The goods are
FRESH FROM MARKET and will be sold
cannot fail to sell all.
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WINTER CLOA
Of the latest mode. They manufacture
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any style or fabric of outside garment
well-fitting garment. Their prices are t
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FIXTURES, TRIMMINGS,
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Miss E. A. SARGENT, Principal Female Department.
Lake Forest, Dec. 20th, 1861. dec26-4tr 13t

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For Catalogues, apply to Rev. WM. G. THOMPSON, A.M.,
President, Lake Forest, Ill.
Miss E. A. SARGENT, Principal.
Lake Forest, December, 1861. dec26-4tr 13t

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REMOVAL.—The subscriber is
At No. 50 State street.
Commercial Men, note the change of location.
Chicago, Nov. 18th, 1861. nov18-1m

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Brushes, Curls, Frizzes, etc., go to A.
HERZOG, 139 Lake street, and examine those now
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Those who have used Herzog's Curls and Frizzes
will give entire satisfaction.
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TODD, M. D., having discovered a permanent Cure
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WARRANTED to be a sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD,
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this
country of Consumption. Every physician knows that
more fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first
contracted was
CATARRH IN THE NOSE.
The next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes,
and lastly, the lungs.
It is to avoid such Catarrh that Consumption, and by
curing the first we prevent the latter. It is important to
understand that the latter may be cure Consumption
to prevent it.
The symptoms of Catharrh as they generally appear
are at one every night. Persons and they have a cold
which they call Nervous Headache, or a slight discharge
sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this con-
dition, with a little more discharge, the
and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and offensive.
As the disease progresses, the matter is discharged
in quantity and changed in quality; they are
apt to have a bad breath, and are quite apt to clear the
throat frequently, as they fall into the throat, and are
hawked or coughed up. Sometimes they are tinged
with blood; the voice is thick and nasal; the
eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or
destroyed; general debility ensues. Another
common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that
the disease is obliged to relieve its stomach in the morning.
Such are the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in
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BY THE AID of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all
these symptoms can be quickly and effectually re-
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dy to assure all who are disposed to test its virtues in
curing Catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy
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Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.50—sufficient for one
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
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DIMNESS OF VISION,
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SOUR STOMACH,
SICK HEADACHE,
AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CON-
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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
PREPARED ACCORDING TO
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PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
EMINENT PHYSICIANS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its
action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at
little expense.
LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.
Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or SIX for FIVE
DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post,
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Describe Symptoms in all Communications.
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EXTRACT BUCHU!
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KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H
McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, detects to a
certainty the true condition and locality of diseases,
by a thorough and scientific method, and applies the
proper remedies. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated
by Chemical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment.
Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver,
Kidneys, Bowels, &c., treated with the greatest success.
Piles, Constipation, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula,
Stricture, Impotency, Nervousness, Spermatorrhœa,
Urethral Weakness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhœa, in short
all curable forms of long standing, deep seated or
obstinate complaints. We do not ask a "cure-all" doctor
to take us, but we undertake no case without a fair prospect of
success.
Consultations and Examinations
Free of Charge.
Consultations strictly confidential. Office in
the new Metropolitan Building, corner of State and Ran-
dolph streets, Chicago, Ill. Entrance on Randolph
street. Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters
must contain a stamp, will receive prompt
attention, or for two stamps I will send a valuable pre-
scription.
se16-1y

Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER
TRUSS.—Heralds and all forms of Rupture
cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
The Truss is having a success in curing Ruptures
never known in the history of Trusses, unlike all
others ever used, in the following respects. It will never
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
rust (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber, pro-
tected by impervious coating to moisture or perspiration from
the body), break, chafe, gall or blister. Will not slip
down, can not press or injure the cord; it never
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
wears away, and is always as good as new. They
have been in use over 2000 years in this city and
vicinity, which is sufficient proof, without a recommend, that
they are the best. Which fact takes place, that
no person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the
grave before he can be sure that he is arresting it. The
following are the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
nine cases out of ten. At the fall of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all
these symptoms can be quickly and effectually re-
moved, and I have sufficient confidence in the reme-
dy to assure all who are disposed to test its virtues in
curing Catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy
for one month, no benefit is received, the amount paid
will be refunded.
Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.50—sufficient for one
month's treatment in ordinary cases.
Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells-St.
Address Dr. D. H. SKELTE,
Post Office Box 4205, Chicago, Ill.
dec8-1m 1m

Paper Hangings

E. G. L. FA
CASH JOBBING HO
PAPER HANGI
CURTAIN PAPE
Table Oil Cloths, Windo
FIXTURES, TRIMMINGS,
AT THE LOWEST CASH P
No. 70 Lake Stree
Post Office Box 5836, Chicago, Ill.

F. E. RIGBY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGI
AND
General House Pai
51 RANDOLPH STREET, C

DRAKE & B
DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGI
Window Shades, Fixture

HOUSE AND SIGN PA
PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ET
No. 184 Clark Street, Chi

Worsted C

WOOLEN YARN
WORSTED,
BALMORAL HOSE AND L
HOODS, MITTENS, SL
BONTAGE AND COMFORTE
Commenced Slippers and
Work. Cashions
WOOLEN HOSI
Gents' and Boys' Hand Knit Hal
We are receiving daily additions
Knit Goods. Wholesale Gentlemen
will do well to look at our stock of
SUTTON & BURR
41.....LaSalle Street.

Stationery.

JONES, PERDUE &
STATIONE
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFAC
Having the three Departme
Paper Ruling,
Printing,
and
Combined in their Establishment, w
call the attention of BUSINESS MEN t

Educational.

HARBORN SEMINARY,
81 Wabash Avenue.
The next term of this Institution for Young Ladies
will begin on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, 1862. dec26-13t 7tr

THE UNIVERSITY
OF
LAKE FOREST!
THE WINTER TERM of the Preparatory and Colle-
giate Departments of this Institution will commence
on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1862. Students can be
received at any time during the term.
For Catalogues, apply to Rev. WM. G. THOMPSON, A.M.,
President, Lake Forest, Ill.
Rev. E. F. HATFIELD, A.M., Principal Preparatory Dep't.
Miss E. A. SARGENT, Principal Female Department.
Lake Forest, Dec. 20th, 1861. dec26-4tr 13t

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,
At LAKE FOREST, Ill.
THE WINTER TERM of this Institution will commence
on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1862. Students can be
received at any time during the term.
For Catalogues, apply to Rev. WM. G. THOMPSON, A.M.,
President, Lake Forest, Ill.
Miss E. A. SARGENT, Principal.
Lake Forest, December, 1861. dec26-4tr 13t

Removal.

REMOVAL.—The subscriber is
At No. 50 State street.
Commercial Men, note the change of location.
Chicago, Nov. 18th, 1861. nov18-1m

Money to Loan.

10,000 DOLLARS OF
QUARTERMASTERS' CERTIFICATES
WANTED.
R. P. BOWRING & CO., 91 Clark st.
dec26-1y

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
ON NEW YORK,
FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,
Telegraph Office.
dec12-2y

MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good Improved Farms, within 100 miles of Chi-
cago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.
CRAMMOND & LEE, 151 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On long time Eastern Securities in Cash and adjoining
counties, apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real
Estate Broker,
AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE
INSURANCE CO., AND ROYANT PUBLIC.
No. 4 Larmon Block,
hold-1y S. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Banking and Exchange.

NOTICE.—
The Bank of Montreal,
Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared
to do a General
BANKING BUSINESS,
Buying and selling
Eastern and Sterling Exchange,
Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments,
Receiving Deposits and Collecting
Commercial Paper.
dec13-3tr6-1y E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
England, France, Germany, Switzerland,
And other European Countries, for sale at the Bank-
ing Office of
J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.
☞ Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., Lon-
don, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the
Continent, payable in gold. dec11-3m

MARC & HERTEL, BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,
Corner of Lasalle and Randolph sts., Chicago.
DOUGLAS MARC. [dec11-3m] FREDERIC HERTEL.

TRADERS BANK,
NORTHWEST CORNER LAKE & CLARK STS.,
Nominal Capital, . . $50,000.
Paid up Capital, . . $25,000.
Will deal in SIGHT EXCHANGE, GOLD, TREASURY
NOTES AND BANK NOTES.
E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.
N. B. CLAFF, President. nov18-3m

BANKING OFFICE OF
J. T. VAN VLECK.
No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,)
NEW YORK, Oct. 8th, 1861.
THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new
7 30-100 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100,
$1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest
Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for
delivery.
The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as di-
rected, and duly insured.
☞ I will take 6½ per cent. Two-year United States
Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and
can supply either or small amounts.
Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.
oct21-2m6d J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF
C. B. BLAIR,
Exchange Bank Building,
Corner of Lake and Clark Streets,
A general Banking business transacted,
Exchange on the East bought and sold. [oct4-y781-6m

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,
South Water street, Chicago.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the
United States. jan7-1y

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITU-
TION,
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.
INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857.
Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.
This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and
the Bills of specie-paying Banks at
FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,
From all classes of persons, including Minors and Mar-
ried Women, and allows Interest at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
Dividends payable on the first Monday of January
and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of
business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, from
6 o'clock. JOHN G. HAINES, President.
N. B. SIDDER, Cashier. jan7-1y

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.
ja11'62-1y No. 32 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN EX-
CHANGE.
Drafts on New York and Foreign Bills,
Negotiable in Great Britain, Ireland and Continental
Europe, and all parts of America.
CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,
17 Lasalle street.
jn26-1y304-1m

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public
Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulat-
ing Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city
of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State
of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Audi-
tor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the
city of Springfield, within three years from the date
hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of
said notes will be given to said bank.
Dated this 25th day of May, A. D. 1861.
GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD Cashier. [y26-6m

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,
HOPE COTTON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS,
AND OF
OSNABURGS,
32 Inches to 40 Inches Wide.
☞ We are prepared to receive orders from the
trade. jal-6729-1y

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
(No. 32 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.
Bags and Sacks
Of every description furnished on short
notice and printed with NEW AND
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
SIMEON FARWELL.
se6-1711-1y

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HAIN, ASTEN & CO., 39 South Water st., Chicago
B. F. CLARK & CO., 28 Broad street, New York.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Bags of Every Description.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to or-
der with beautiful brands. New and Second Hand
Gunny Bags for Sale. Gunny Bags for Shippers, Millers
and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed,
Meal, Salt, Sand, &c.
☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags
loaned to shippers. my15-1y

Glue Factory.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.
GLUE!
NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER,
BONE&LACK. BONE MANURE,
AND ALL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
80 South Wells Street, Lloyd's Block.
Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of
Wahl Bros., begs leave to invite the Trade to call and
examine his stock, which will be found to embrace all
Bone Manure, in his store, at South Wells street, where
orders can be given before arrival, and retail, at the
prices to suit the times.
A liberal discount made to dealers. Cash paid for
Glue Stock, Hide Cuttings, etc., etc.
JOHN A. LIGHTHALL,
(Successor to Wahl Bros.)
No. 6 South Wells st., Lloyd's Block.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting and
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54 LaSalle Street, Chicago.
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.
Practical Plumber,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
All kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE.
The Trade supplied with tools and every article in
the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Ma-
chining and Brassing done to order. Also, Steam
Manufactory, 161 and 163 Washington street.
my24-1y

Coffins.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,
UNDERTAKERS, No. 91 LASALLE STREET
METALLIC COFFINS.
Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are
prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give
prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and
Vault in the Cemetery.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1861.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining unsalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A
Andrews Tourmond mrs
Adams Lottie E
Adams M G mrs
Allen Catharine miss
Allen miss
Albee Geo
Ahern Geo E
Allerton Saml W
Allen Edward
Aird Ronald
Allen Eleazer
Andrews D H

B
Baker Mary miss
Bancroft Harriet B mrs
Bailey N P mrs
Barker Agnes D mrs
Barret Maria mrs
Batchens Jas mrs
Barbour Harriet C mrs
Barnes Alice miss
Barnes Mary miss
Barnes Harriet miss
Barton Rebecca miss
Barker Louisa mrs
Barry Wallace mrs
Barnes Lydia mrs
Beardsley Lucy mrs
Benedict Elizabeth Emiss
Boland Louise
Blackstock Susan miss
Blain Sarah J miss
Blasdell Emma mrs
Blazy Rosetta miss
Bowen Frances A mrs
Boyle Mary miss
Bose Elizabeth miss
Boland Elizabeth
Bongs Adfield miss
Bostwick Madam Emma
Boyle Mary
Bolsgrave mrs
Brooks Abbie M miss
Brooks M A mrs
Bacon Hattie
Bacon Mary
Bacon Nellie
Bacon Sarah
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The Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1861.

THE CITY.

To Advertisers.

Advertisements and special notices intended for the Evening and Night Editions must be handed in at the Counting Room before one o'clock each day. The Evening Edition affords an excellent medium for transient advertising, as it circulates at all the hotels, depots, public places, and on all the trains departing in the afternoon and night, besides being read by thousands of citizens who obtain the paper from the news boys, at the news stands and at the Counting Room. The terms for such advertising, are made known at the Business Office, 51 Clark street.

TO THE SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—We are requested to state that the County War Committee cannot pay the soldiers' families to-day, the expected funds not having come from Washington.

ROMANISM AND PROTESTANTISM.—The first of three discourses on the comparative claims of these systems—delivered last Lord's-Day evening, will be repeated to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, in the First Baptist Church, corner of Washington and Lasalle streets.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—On Christmas, Thos. Nash, Esq., the well-known packer, not only gave his employees—numbering about 50—a holiday, but presented each man with a turkey to enable him to celebrate the day in style.

FUN AMONG THE SKATERS.—The Ogden Pond has a splendid sheet of ice on its surface. To-day there will be music at 3 o'clock, and single tickets of admittance will be sold at the door of the skating house. Gentlemen, 50 cents; Ladies, 25 cents.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—The employees of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad forwarded last night to Mrs. J. N. Du Barry, the accomplished lady of the ex-Superintendent of the Western Division of the road, a magnificent tea-set, comprising seventeen pieces of solid silver and valued at $800.

☞ The statement in yesterday's issue, that the fall of the brick wall of Armour, Dole & Co.'s warehouse, was occasioned by the foundation giving way, is a mistake. The foundation is as solid as ever, and as the wall which fell was only a sheathing, it does not affect the structure a particle.

FISH AND THANKS.—We are indebted to Chief Engineer Harris for his courtesy in supplying us with the use of hose night before last to replenish our boiler, the water pipes of which were choked up with myriads of small fish. His prompt kindness relieved us in a provoking and curious emergency.

ARRIVAL OF CANNON.—The battery of four six pounders and two twelve pounders, which have been long promised for Capt. Waterhouse's command at Camp Douglas, have at last arrived. The guns are James' rifled cannon, of the most approved pattern and finish, and are accompanied by caissons and equipments complete.

PERSONAL.—The following are among the arrivals at the Sherman House: Sig. Brignoli, "Opera Troupe;" Edwin H. Goodrich, Esq., Milwaukee; Rev. C. D. Helmer, Milwaukee; D. Parish, Esq., Philadelphia; Lieut. Col. D. B. Meek; B. W. Field, Esq., New York; E. C. Duncan, Esq., St. Louis; Gen. Tom Thumb, Bridgeport, Conn.; T. A. Neal, Esq., Boston; W. J. Gordon, Esq., and family, Cleveland.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—The children of the Mission School, corner of Twelfth and Taylor streets, had a celebration of an intellectual and physical character yesterday afternoon. The intellectual exercises consisted of the singing of hymns and choruses, the physical in attending to the merits of a feast to which the superintendent and tutors treated the children.

HAVE NOT DESERTED.—Wm. H. Bristol and Henry Johnston, we learn from the father of the latter, who has a letter from his son, have both returned to the Nineteenth regiment, now in camp at Bacon Creek, Ky. They left their regiment without passes, came home to see their friends, and at their own expense and of their own accord, after eight days absence from duty, reported to Capt. Hayden, in camp as above.

WEAPON FOUND.—The weapon with which Murray murdered John O'Neil last Sunday night, on their way from the city to Camp Douglas, has been found and is now in possession of the Coroner. This is a common two-bladed pocket knife of large size and was picked up on Thursday near the spot where O'Neil's body was discovered. Thus has the last link been forged in the chain of circumstances surrounding this murder.

DISTILLERY DESTROYED.—The large alcohol rectifying establishment of Messrs. Merrill & Co., on the corner of Michigan and Pine sts., North Division, took fire in a manner at present unknown, at half past three yesterday afternoon and was almost entirely destroyed before the fire department could be made available. The structure, machinery and other contents were damaged to the extent of $3,000. A policy of insurance held by Messrs. Merrill & Co., had expired only a day or two previously, which they had failed to have renewed.

PROFESSOR SIDDONS AT BRYAN HALL.—We trust our readers will not forget the reading to be given this evening under the auspices of the Young Men's Association. Mr. Siddons is at present Professor in Columbia College, New York city, and during his residence in this country has acquired a reputation for dramatic power and elocutionary skill worthy of his great ancestress, whose name he bears. The reading will be interspersed with remarks on the humorous writers of England and Ireland, to speak of whom, an intimate acquaintance with most of them peculiarly qualifies the lecturer. No lover of Dickens ought to miss this opportunity of seeing and hearing a delineator of some of the best characters in a manner which our exchanges pronounce unsurpassed.

DECORATIONS IN TRINITY CHURCH.—The Young Men's Association of Trinity Church have undertaken with commendable zeal the work of decorating their beautiful church edifice for the holidays. Last evening the church was lighted for the first time since the decorations were put up, and the effect was certainly very fine. The columns and arches are tastefully festooned with evergreen, wrought into various appropriate devices, several of which are handsomely illuminated. Over the chancel is suspended a large and brilliant star, typical of that which guided the shepherds to the cradle of the Prince of Righteousness. The effect of gas-light upon the star, as well as upon the decorations generally, is very beautiful. The decorations were designed by and have been executed under the superintendency of Mr. E. Akass, an upholsterer of the West Division.

Some Words with a Sexton.

On last Sunday night, a very respectable lady of this city, and very respectably clad, attended religious services in one of the fashionable churches of this city. Arriving at the door, she was ushered by the discriminating sexton into a seat beneath the gallery, and against the wall, where it was impossible to hear either sermon or singing without the strictest attention. Dissatisfied with the seat, after the sexton had left, she changed it for one further forward. The officious lord of the (a) isles discovering the change, in a voice audible all over the church, said, "What did you change your seat for? Get out of this, and sit where I put you." The insulted lady very properly arose and left the church, although a dozen pews were offered for her reception. The character of the place probably alone saved the fellow who thus grossly insulted her from receiving a proper rebuke for his ill-manners.

This is not a solitary instance. There are others of the fraternity who dignify their office with unnecessary airs, and assume a consequence not warranted by their merits. Because A wears a coat worth $40, and B a coat worth $20, we do not see the sequence which puts B one seat behind A. We have yet to learn that a church, in hiring a sexton, constitutes him dress inspector for the community at large, and authorizes him to insult ladies. If the smoothness of one's overcoat, the dye of one's whiskers, or the quality of one's furs, establish the exact pew one must occupy, why then a tariff of prices, with the proper localities attached, might be posted advantageously in the lobby, and obviate the necessity of sextons; for instance:

[illegible]	Front seat.
[illegible]	Centre seat.
[illegible]	Rear seat.
[illegible]	Gallery.
[illegible]	Out doors.

Seriously, this manner of treating strangers, in subjecting them to the insulting snobbishness of ill-bred sextons, should be checked at once. We would suggest that it would be more pleasant and agreeable for members of the congregation to seat strangers, as is done in many of the churches, we are glad to notice. They would then be certain of at least gentlemanly treatment.

Confederate States Agents in Chicago.

It may be a surprising statement but nevertheless a true one, that agents from the Confederate States have been, and for aught we know, may be now in Chicago, upon business connected with the financial condition of the Treasury of Secessia. One of these agents, a few days since, called at the lithographic establishment of Ed. Mendel, on Lake street. He was a tall, slim, dark complexioned man and dressed in a peculiar Southern style. He entered the establishment boldly, for some minutes leisurely inspected the blocks and engravings and then cooly inquired of an accountant if Mr. Mendel were present. The accountant referred him to Mr. Mendel, who was writing at the desk but without paying any attention to the response, the stranger continued with his work of inspection, occasionally looking askance at Mr. M. and his employee, when he thought he was not observed.

Finally he called Mr. Mendel to a distant part of the room and at once unfolded his plans. He wanted some five millions in Confederate State bonds prepared, in denominations of not less than five hundreds. He also exhibited rough specimens of bonds, bills upon the Louisiana State Bank, city scrip of New Orleans, and other financial apologies from Secessia, with explicit directions as to the manner in which he wished the plate executed. He professed to have plenty of money, and would deposit any amount, if the job was only fulfilled with dispatch and neatness. Mr. Mendel gave him an indirect answer, and invited him to call the next day.

Apparently satisfied that he had found a sympathizing lithographer, who would supply Secessia with a handsome plate instead of the rough daubs he exhibited, the stranger called the next day with another of the same persuasion, and the conversation of the previous day was rehearsed. Mr. M. still gave evasive answers, and the twain left, expecting to come in again. In the meantime, Mr. M. put the matter in the hands of detectives, who commenced shadowing the strangers. The latter at once "smelt the rat," and ingloriously sloped before the detectives had gained any information of value. The operation was certainly a bold one, and it is only to be regretted that the deputation from Traitordom was not arrested upon the instant.

The Funeral of Col. William A. Webb.

The remains of the late lamented Col. Wm. A. Webb, who died at Smithton, Mo., on Friday last, will arrive in the city this morning and be conveyed to Bryan Hall, from which place the funeral will occur, the ceremonies commencing at ten o'clock this forenoon. The following order, issued yesterday by Col. Tucker, details the programme of the ceremonies:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, NORTHERN DISTRICT.
HEAD QUARTERS CAMP DOUGLAS, CHICAGO, Dec. 27th, 1861.

ORDER No. 44.]

The Colonel commanding announces with sincere sorrow the death of Colonel William A. Webb, of the 42d Illinois Volunteers, a gallant soldier who left us but recently in full health and vigor, but has been suddenly stricken down by disease. The funeral ceremonies will take place on to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M., at Bryan Hall. The following officers are appointed pall bearers:

Col. Cumings, 51st Regiment Infantry;
Col. Baldwin, 57th Regiment Infantry;
Col. Lynch, 58th Regiment Infantry;
Col. Bell, 13th Regiment Mechanic Fusileers;
Lieut. Col. Bradley, 51st Regiment Infantry;
Lieut. Col. Sherman, Regiment Mechanic Fusileers;
Lieut. Col. Hurlbut, 57th Regiment Infantry.

The Escort will consist of the 45th Regiment Infantry, under command of Col. J. E. Smith, which will leave camp at 9 o'clock A. M.

Col. Cummings of the 51st regiment will detail an escort to receive and take charge of the remains of the late Colonel Webb, which will arrive at the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Depot at 5 o'clock A. M., and escort them to Bryan Hall where they will remain in charge until the hour for the funeral ceremonies.

In respect to the memory of the deceased, the usual badge of mourning will be worn by officers in this command for thirty days.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,
Colonel Commanding.

Report of the Soldiers' Festival.

The Lady Managers of the Soldiers' Festival report that the net proceeds of their effort in behalf of the Western Hospitals are $675.17, which sum has been placed at the disposal of the Chicago Sanitary Commission.

The Ladies desire to return thanks to all persons and parties who aided them in their enterprise, among whom should be especially mentioned, T. B. Bryan, Esq., the lessee of the Hall, and the principal hotels of the city, the generous contributors to the dinner tables, both in town and country, the milkmen, who have unostentatiously donated largely to this, and all other charitable occasions, the daily daily press of the city, which ungrudgingly gave their indispensable aid, and the indulgent public which, with its accustomed liberality, extended a patronage of the largest kind.

The Ladies feel it incumbent on them to make special and grateful mention of the services of R. S. Sanborn, Esq., who, without charge, made the coffee for the entire week, to the amount of 500 gallons, giving the use of his new invention, the "Hydraulic Coffee-Steepers," which secured to the occasion a delicious beverage, every way superior to that usually found at such festivals, and at a saving of one-third the ordinary expense.

At the close of the festival the Ladies decided to organize into a permanent association for hospital relief, to exist during the war.

In this connection the following correspondence explains itself:

CHICAGO, Dec. 24th, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Sanitary Committee:

Please accept from the lady managers of the late Soldiers' Festival, as the net proceeds of their effort for the benefit of the Western Hospitals, the sum of $675.17, a check for which is enclosed.

Accept it as our Christmas gift; we regret that it is not larger. We shall condense into a permanent organization for active hospital service, and hope to aid you in a small way through the war.

Yours truly, Mrs. A. H. Hoge, O. E. Hosmer, D. P. Livermore.

REPLY.

CHICAGO SAN. COM. ROOMS, Dec. 25th, 1861.

Mrs. A. H. Hoge, Mrs. O. E. Hosmer, and Mrs. D. P. Livermore, Lady Managers of the Late Soldiers' Festival, &c.

The Sanitary Commission gratefully acknowledge the receipt of your kind favor under date of yesterday, with its generous enclosure, and begs you to accept the thanks of the Commission for this most timely and serviceable aid.

Amongst the many worthy and pressing objects of charitable regard, certainly none can present higher claims than the sick and suffering soldier. To the men who have abandoned home, business, personal safety and everything which pertains to individual comfort, and for the purpose of protecting us in our Government, liberty and private and public rights, have interposed their living bodies as an impregnable wall between us and rebellion—beating back and keeping off from our fields and homes the sad experiences and terrible desolations that are scourging and devastating our sister adjoining States—we certainly owe a debt of gratitude which the few charities spared from our abundance will but poorly repay.

In the bestowal of your bounty, the Commission hopes to be able to accomplish the utmost possible under the circumstances. Guided by the advice of intelligent agents and inspectors, as well as by personal examinations, we hope to apply the benefactions of the public where they will relieve the greatest distress and effect the most good.

We greatly fear that you will find a wide field for your further effort in the line of action indicated in the concluding paragraph of your note, and can only hope that you may find heart to persevere in so good a work.

Please tender to the noble ladies associated with you in your charitable effort, the sincere thanks of the Sanitary Commission. By order of the Commission.

MARK SKINNER, Pres't.
H. E. SEELYE, Secretary.

Military Resolutions.

At a meeting of the Knox County Tigers, under the command of Capt. B. F. Holcomb, of the 45th regiment, in their dining hall at Camp Douglas, Chicago, on Christmas Day, 1861, to partake of a Christmas dinner prepared for them by the ladies of Wataga, Knox Co., Ill., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, We, in volunteering as soldiers to fight for the maintenance of the Union and Constitution of our country, have deprived ourselves of many of the comforts and enjoyments of home and friends; *And Whereas*, The allurements and excitements of camp life too often cause us to forget, for a time, the wholesome lessons of virtue and temperance taught us by our mothers; *And Whereas*, The ladies of Wataga, in thus remembering us in our isolation from home and its pleasures, have added another to their numerous acts of kindness towards us, thereby placing us under renewed obligations to them, and bringing to our minds once more sweet memories of home, with all its ennobling influences: therefore, be it

Resolved, That we return our sincere thanks to the ladies of Wataga for this manifestation of their continued interest in our welfare, and wish them, with all our hearts, a merry Christmas, and in advance a happy year—a thrice happy commencement for the New Year.

Resolved, That the hallowed associations of Christmas Day, past and present, (especially the present) are calculated to strengthen our hearts and nerve our arms to fight valiantly for God and our native land.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, be sent to the ladies of Wataga as a testimonial of our appreciation of their efforts in our behalf, and to the Chicago TRIBUNE for publication.

Lieut. JOHN GRAY,
Lieut. L. B. HUNT,
W. C. TAYLOR, Jr.,
WM. RICKER,
S. MCCREARY,
Committee.

SOLDIERS AND THE CITY BRIDEWELL.—Mayor Rumsey has lately determined that no more interference by the city authorities will be allowed in the administration of justice to all soldiers from the camps who shall hereafter be sent from the Police Court to the Bridewell for drunkenness or disorderly conduct. Until arriving at this conclusion, which is eminently proper, the Mayor has pursued the practice of releasing volunteers upon application of their commanding officer, the parties thus set at liberty being thereafter subject to such punishment as the military regulations provided. So general, however, has the attendance at the Armory become, and so frequent the call upon him for the pardoning power, that Mayor Rumsey has not the time at his disposal in which to attend to them. Hereafter, all soldiers once inside the City Bridewell will have to remain there until their fines are paid or their terms of incarceration expire. Commanders of companies and the colonels of regiments will shape their actions accordingly.

The Second Operatic Concert.

Hinkley achieved a fine triumph last evening before another immense audience at Bryan Hall—an audience, brilliant, appreciative and indulgent. In the light opera of *Don Pasquale* she is perfectly at home, and although her lack of power was painfully evident and her execution not always perfect, still she amply atoned for these failings by her animation and vivacity and the hearty spirit with which she rendered *Norina*. As the actress, she was perfectly bewitching. Light comic opera is evidently her forte. Therefore she excelled as *Norina* but failed as *Leonora*.

Susini as the "Don" was inimitable. Considered in every point of view, we should place him as a *basso profundo*, even above Junca or Formes. While lacking the power of the former and the breadth and depth of the latter—and like each, singing false sometimes—still his voice is one of wonderful purity and flexibility, and his execution marvelous. Joined to his vocal abilities, he adds splendid dramatic powers, and is one of the best actors—if not *the* best—in comedy, upon the operatic stage.

Brignoli acted horribly and sang divinely.

Mancusi improved very much upon his first appearance. He is a very graceful actor, and rendered his part very acceptably. Every way, the opera was a success, and everybody was delighted.

Mollenhauer repeated the "Carnival" but his most pleasing performance was his exquisite rendering of Schubert's "Ave Maria."

The orchestra, being a portion of the Philharmonic orchestra, rendered very effective service in accompaniment, and are worthy of all credit for the very excellent manner in which they played, considering the short time given them for rehearsal.

On Tuesday evening next, the Troupe will give an operatic performance at McVicker's Theatre, the particulars of which will appear in our next issue.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—*Before Judge Drummond.*—No. 598, James H. Irvine vs. C. B. & Q. R. R. Leave given to amend declaration. No. 683, Wellington Clapp *et al.* vs. James L. Camp. Defaulted. No. 741, James Gardiner *et al.* vs. Benj. T. Sisson *et al.* Defaulted. No. 725, S. C. Davis *et al.* vs. Adoniram J. Hall. Default and judgment. No. 726, same vs. John Goddard and Adoniram J. Hall. Same order. No. 757, same vs. Jas. W. Davidson. Same order. No. 749, Thos. L. Rushman *et al.* vs. Frederick Salomon and Wolf Salomon. Defaulted. No. 510, Chancery. Paschal Woodward vs. Wm. H. Lyman *et al.* Report of Master confirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Goodrich in banc.*—No. 806. Wm. Mason vs. W. H. Doane. Judgment on verdict of the 10th of December. No. 859, John S. Rose, use of Chas. Chandler, vs. Western Marine & Fire Insurance Co. Motion for a new trial overruled, and judgment on verdict of the 13th inst. Appeal allowed. 20 day to file bond for $3,000; 20 days also for a bill of exceptions.

☞ Martine, (of the Chicago Dancing Academy) gives a "New Year's Soiree," on Wednesday evening, at his "Terpsichorean Temple," corner of Clark and Monroe streets. A pleasant evening and good music will be enjoyed by those attending. School Soirees every Tuesday and Saturday evenings.

TREMONT HOUSE.—"New Year call," wedding and visiting cards and splendid Monograms, for presents. Ladies call in parlors for "Yankee Card Writer." dec25-4t

☞ During the last year I sold some 18,000 fee of my rubber moulding in this city, for keeping out the cold and preventing the rattle of windows. I am willing to refund the money paid for the same in every case where it has not answered the purpose for which it was intended.

J. B. BRADSTREET,
dec27 2t No. 4 Kingsbury block, up stairs.

☞ For Holiday Presents go to J. A. Colby, Agent, 118 Randolph st. He is selling off the entire stock of books and jewelry, at war prices. What the book stores sell for $1.00, I sell for 50c, $1.25 and $1.50 books for 62½ and 75 cents, and all other books at great reduction. Now is your time to buy your Holiday presents at half price. Such an opportunity as the unfortunate circumstances which render this sale necessary can never be expected to occur again. dec11-3w

☞ Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dying Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. se25-ly

☞ Go to James Boyd's Exchange Office, 38 South Clark-street, to sell your uncurrent Money. He pays the best rates. [dec16-14t]

☞ Go to the TRIBUNE Office for your printing. dec2-lyr

Go to Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing. nov11-h221-ly

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn-st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov19

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

New England Congregational Church, corner of Indiana and Wolcott streets. Rev. J. B. Walker, of Mansfield, Ohio, will preach in this church on Sunday, Dec. 29th, at 10½ a. m. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Preaching at the South Presbyterian Church, corner of Third avenue and Jackson street, to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at half-past ten, by the Rev. Mr. Halsey.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner of Ontario and Dearborn streets. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. A. Pierce—to-morrow at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

Divine service in the Episcopal Church, corner of Indiana and Franklin streets, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Seats free. E. B. TUTTLE, Rector.

The Rev. J. W. Williams will preach in St. Ansgarius Church (Protestant Episcopal) on to-morrow (Sunday) evening.

Rev. Dr. Eddy, Editor of the *Northwestern Advocate*, will preach in the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. J. S. Chadwick in the evening at 7½.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 26th inst., by Andrew Akin, Esq. CHARLES W. BOYNTON and Miss JANETTE A. LOOMIS, all of this city.

In this city, on Christmas Eve, by Rev. R. Z. Humphry, D. D., Mr. EDWIN C. JOHNSON, of New London, Conn., and Miss MARY T. KING, daughter of Tuthill King, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

In this city, on the 26th inst., BREER KEITH, of Consumption of the Lungs, aged 40 years.

The friends are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, 219 Ontario street, on Saturday, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Massachusetts and New Hampshire papers please copy.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

4 horse power	$[illegible]	12 horse power	$[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts, Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 271. oc29-ly

Machinery.

BOILER INCRUSTATION
NOT ONLY SERIOUSLY
INJURES THE BOILERS,
BUT GREATLY INCREASES
FUEL BILLS.
It can be entirely removed and prevented from accumulating, by using
FULTON'S COMPOUND.
For sale only by
WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,
No. 181 LAKE STREET.

WAR DECLARED ON RINGBONES, Splints, Spavins, Curbs, Poll Evils &c. [illegible] R & H.

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES cleaned very cheap, by JOHN MANN, [illegible] Clark street, and [illegible] State st.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1861.

The money market continues distressingly dull. There is very little real business paper offering and money to a very large amount, is lying idle in the hands of bankers. The uncertain future, whose signs no one pretends to be able to read, forces this state of things upon the city and the West. On many accounts it is not to be regretted. The year is rapidly drawing to a close, and merchants and bankers need time to post up their ledgers, study balance sheets, and prepare for future operations. Although times are dull at the banks the monetary affairs of the city were never in a healthier condition. Most of what little doubtful currency there was in circulation has disappeared; our bankers are able to afford all reasonable facilities to real business; speculation is not tolerated; and generally our people, aside from the uncertainty which hangs over our national affairs, are contented, prosperous and happy.

The banks take all the real business paper that offers, but the amount making is far below their ability to discount. The legal rates, viz., 10 per cent., are willingly accepted. Outside the banks we learn there is a little more paper offering. The rates are 12@15 per cent. for first class names; for inferior grades much higher prices are asked, and we presume, obtained. Compared with former times there is very little on the street.

The demand for New York Exchange is light, but the amount making is not large. The market is a shade firmer, but the Indiana Branches and Sturges & Sons continue to sell to customers at ¼ per cent. premium, while as yesterday Scammon, the Bank of Montreal and the brokers charge ¼. The buying price is par@⅛.

GOLD.—The demand for gold is steady, but not large. The leading banks charge ¾ to customers; the brokers' rates are 1@1¼. The disposition to convert among large holders of money is much less than it was a week ago.

GOLD DUST.—Considerable quantities of gold dust are finding their way here from Pike's Peak. The trade will become immensely valuable not only to the monetary but to the mercantile interests of the city, as soon as our Iowa Railways are completed to the Missouri.

LAND WARRANTS.—There is very little doing in Land Warrants; and the margin between the buying and the selling price is wide. The following are to-day's quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
160 Acres	$75.00	$100.00
120 "	50.00	75.00
80 "	50.00	75.00
40 "	35.00	45.00

NEW YORK.—The following are the quotations of the Stock Market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	77½	77⅞
Galena	63⅞	64⅜
Rock Island	47	48⅛
Burlington and Quincy	54	54⅜
Michigan Southern (preferred)	38⅛	39
Michigan Southern (common)	18	18
Tennessee 6 ⅌ cent. bonds	41⅜	....
Missouri 6s	39	39
Virginia 6s	47	47

Market—First board firm; 2d board buoyant.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of the 27th says:

There are no changes in rates of exchange or gold since Tuesday, and we quote the former 5 to 6, ⅌ cent. with no great demand for either. To-day there was some excitement on the street about the reported effort of the State Savings Association to discredit the Mechanics' and Southern Banks, and it was claimed that the Bank of the State of Missouri and the Merchants' Bank were to join the State Saving's Association in the discredit of the other two. Now, why this new flare-up? What is the trouble? Has the State Savings worked off all her Southern and Mechanics' notes, got them into the hands of the people—*a la* Union Bank—and now consorts with the old financial harlot—the mother of the detestable bankable fund system—to discredit and ruin the sounder institutions? The four banks have been working well enough together recently, and we have been glad that their combined efforts kept their notes so near par. The people have no use for money panics, or time to discriminate between the notes of different banks which stand upon the same foundation. And particularly do they not want to discriminate between the sounder of the batch.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of the 27th says: The demand for loans to-day was only moderate, and good paper was taken freely at 10@12 per cent.

The news that has been received since Tuesday, regarding foreign affairs, may be regarded, upon the whole, as favorable. The most important item we have to-day, is a statement made in the Senate by Mr. Sumner, who is Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in the course of a discussion of the Trent case, to the effect that he believed the difficulty would be amicably adjusted. The financial and commercial news from New York indicates growing confidence there.

There was a moderate business in exchange, receipts and sales about equal, and the market was steady at par buying and ⅛ prem selling. There was a good demand for gold at ¼@1 prem.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—Weekly Statement of Earnings from Dec. 16th, to 23d, 1861.

	1861.	1860.
Passengers	$6,312.95	$6,133.55
Freight	12,562.64	8,811.24
Sundries	855.73	855.83
Total	19,731.12	15,800.62
Increase in 1861	3,930.50	
Total this month to date	54,972.79	49,794.17
Total since 1st January	868,098.98	921,862.42

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.—Statement of traffic for week ending Dec. 14th, 1861:

Passengers	$17,729.68
Merchandise and live stock	64,600.27
Parcels, mails, and sundries	3,190.28
Total	$85,612.23
Week ending Dec. 15th, last year	66,681.35
Increase	$18,931.88
Total traffic from July 1, 1861, to date	$1,781,424.66
for same period for previous year	1,663,178.04
Increase	$118,246.62

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1861.

The following are the receipts of leading articles for the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bris.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G & C U R R	1040	7832	73	300	945	....
R I R R	500	1400	350	....	350	....
Ill C R R	1160	6600	7350	350	560	700
C B & Q R R	1134	1737	6138	1875	1031	84
N W R R	....	....	....	....	....	....
A & St L R R	738	2250	13500	3325	1225	....
Total	4569	18730	27346	5850	3759	1184

	L'H'gs No.	D H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	La'd lbs.	H'wa bris.
G & C U R R	660	84	70	2150	....	....
R I R R	....	58	....	....	17800	....
Ill C R R	700	39	15	31879	8110	....
C B & Q R R	2729	70	29	7744	12035	....
N W R R	....	....	....	....	....	....
A & St L R R	700	22	....	....	....	....
Total	4789	257	115	41772	37445	....

Notwithstanding the rumors put forth at Washington relative to the speedy settlement of our difficulties with England, there is yet a nervous, uneasy feeling in commercial circles which renders the leading markets unsteady and very sensitive. To-day at the opening the demand for nearly all kinds of breadstuffs was very active at a shade over yesterday's prices; but the worn-out holders exhibited a readiness to sell at the advance offered, buyers withdrew, and prices rapidly fell. Wheat declined ½@1c per bushel, with sales of about 30,000 bushels at 68½@70c for No 1 Spring, and 63¼ 64½c for No. 2 Spring—the inside figures being the closing and the outside the opening quotations. Winter wheat was in good demand, with sales of No. 2 Red at 71c. Corn opened firm, with sales of Mixed in store at 23½@23¾c, but closed at 23c—a decline of ¼@½c per bushel. Oats were ¼c lower, with sales at 18@18¼c. Rye was sold at 32c. Barley was firm. Highwines steady at 18c. Seeds were quiet and unchanged.

The receipts of Live Hogs to-day amounted to only 4,789, and under an active inquiry both by shippers and packers, we note an advance in prices of 5c per 100 lbs—with sales of about 4500 head, at $2.40@2.70 gross. The bulk of the sales, however, were at $2.50 for bacon hogs, and $2 60@2.65 for heavy—extra lots bringing $2.70.

The Provision market was steady and firm for Mess Pork, for which there is still an active demand on Canadian account. To-day about 900 bris of Mess were sold at $9.30@9.40, and $9.50 for a lot of 200 bris (200 lbs to be packed in). A lot of 200 bris light mess was sold at $8.50. Bulk meats are quiet, with sales of 200 Hams in dry salt at 3½c packed. Green meats continue in fair demand and steady at 2c for shoulders and 3c for Hams. Lard is less inquired for and the market is dull, with sales of about 200 pkgs at 6¾@7c for prime steam and kettle—rendered. English meats are in demand, but the offerings are light. There is also some inquiry for prime Mess Pork, but the stock is light, and it is held subject to eastern orders.

The Propeller Montgomery Safely Through.

Dispatches from Buffalo were received to-day, stating that the Prop. Montgomery had arrived at that port all safe. This is a feat in lake navigation worthy of record.

Hogs.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 27th.]

HOGS.—The market was dull so far as transactions were concerned, but slightly better prices were offered. The receipts were very light, and the market is nearly bare. The sales reported below, and the prices paid, are what has been done since Tuesday noon, but an advance on those prices was offered. $3.10 in treasury notes and coin, and $3.25 in Missouri currency, were said to have been offered.

The receipts and sales on 'Change to-day were as follows:

500 head were bought at $3 for Treasury notes and coin; 300 head, light weight, at $3, Missouri currency; two or three small lots, comprising some 300 head, average 200 lbs, at $3, Treasury notes and coin. The market is stiffer, and slightly better prices were offered.

[From the Louisville Journal, 28th.]

The weather has been favorable to-day, but operations have been confined mostly to cutting up, only 1100 hogs having been killed to-day, making the total to date 37,850, with 1800 in pens. There have been no sales of hogs or products, and we quote the market weak at $3@3.15.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 27th.]

The market for hogs ruled dull to-day. The weather was unfavorable, but in this respect a decided change took place this evening, and at present writing it is cold enough for killing. But the temperature that prevailed during the day operated on the trade and gave buyers the advantage. The sales were within the range of $3.00 @3.25; nothing over $3.15 being obtainable except for extra heavy. The uncertainty with reference to foreign relations is the chief difficulty now; but we observe that hogs have advanced to 4½@5c in New York, while the shipments of provisions continue large. In our market green meats were down to-day on account of the weather. Mess pork was in fair demand at $9@9.25; at $9.12½ good city brands would have sold readily. Lard ranged from 6¾@7c for prime tierce and brl., with a fair demand. Holders of prime do not care to sell below 7c, while the article brings 8¾@9c in New York.

New Tobacco.

Three hogsheads of the new tobacco crop were sold at the Pickett warehouse yesterday at big prices. Two hogsheads were purchased by Messrs. Musselman & Son at $10 and $14.25, and one by Mr. Robert Burge at $12.75 per hundred. They were grown by Messrs. J. T. and L. F. Norman, of Henderson county.—*Louisville Journal, 26th.*

Exports from New York Last Week.

During the week ending December 24, the exports of produce from New York to foreign ports, is valued at $4,295,688. This is the heaviest week's exports on record. During the corresponding week in 1860, the exports were valued at $2,658,395, and that included upwards of $600,000 of cotton. In order to give some idea of the general distribution of the foreign demand, and that Europe does want other than "breadstuffs" from us, we make the following summary from the New York *World*, of some of the leading articles exported last week:

Ashes, cks	482	Hops, bls	889
Tallow, lbs	1,228,000	Beef, bbls & tcs.	3,110
Whalebone, lbs	61,580	Pork, bbls	4,791
Flour, bbls	128,000	Bacon, hams, &c., lbs	3,804,000
Wheat, bu	1,000,000		
Corn, bu	212,300	Lard, lbs	2,254,100
Rye, bu	54,160	Cheese, lbs	1,157,300
Tobacco, pkgs	3,341	Butter, lbs	679,500
Oil, gals	50,000		

Failures, &c.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: Since our last, we have the following failures, suspensions, and assignments to record:

Boston.—W. B. Thayer, broker, failed.

N. Reading, Mass.—W. F. Whittredge, furniture, failed.

New Bedford, Mass.—A. D. Richmond & Co., Brass Founders' failed.

Portland, Me.—J. F. Davis, boots and shoes, failed.

New London, Conn.—Charles H. Davidson, failed.

New York.—C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co., Dry goods, assigned to J. R. Worthington, George H. Knapp, Bliss & Grinnell, dry goods, assigned to Chas. A. Soule, Bliss & Wheelock, dry goods, failed. W. J. Anderson & Co., straw goods, assigned. Bowen, Holmes & Co., dry goods, assigned to Lewis Tappan.

Roxbury, N. J.—W. A. & E. Meeker, assigned to John C. Willet.

Philadelphia, Pa.—John Farnum & Co., manufacturers cotton goods, suspended. T. Norris & Co., clothing, suspended.

Adrian, Mich.—John A. Childs, boots and shoes, failed.

Springfield, Ill.—Grover Ayres, dry goods, failed.

Freeport, Ill.—Edwards & Moulton, Hardware, failed.

New York Dry Goods Trade.

[From the Independent, 26th.]

Trade continues unusually active for the season. The prices of all goods have again advanced, the result of a heavy speculative demand in view of the high price of cotton and wool, and fear of a scarcity of goods. Considerable quantities of goods have been withdrawn from market in expectation of still higher rates.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

The advance in cotton fabrics is very great, and spring supplies are expected to be at a further advance, and somewhat below the demand. Jobbers have laid in a large stock of staple cottons, and are consequently rather less active this week. Last week a leading jobber bought very heavily. The fear of heavy stocks has passed away. Prints are being held for higher prices, but many of the commission houses have sold out, and keep little stocks. The supplies coming forward are light. The market is very much excited. One large receiver will only sell small lots to individual parties. Prices tend strongly upward. The sales of sheetings and shirtings are large, but somewhat restricted from the disposition of holders to wait a better market, which appears to them certain. Bleached goods are more wanted than browns. Woolen goods are in brisk demand, especially the lower qualities. Low-priced summer goods have advanced. The great demand for army goods is interfering with the manufacture of spring goods for general consumption. Stocks of seasonable goods are much reduced. The demand for winter delaines seems nearly over. The stock left is light, and but a few desirable styles keep selling. Fancy cassimeres have been largely sold, and at good prices. The stock is now light, affording an imperfect assortment. Some kinds are scarce. Heavy goods are scarce and wanted. Shawls are in demand yet for the fashionable styles.

FOREIGN GOODS.

The importations are very light, but the advance in prices is letting out goods from the public store. British goods are in great demand, and prices have greatly advanced. Low ginghams and low-priced cotton and worsted goods, are in a brisk demand, and the prices have advanced twenty per cent. Low Alpacas and Italians are wanted for lining military clothing. The demand is in great part for speculation, and comes from the distributing houses. Linen goods are also advancing. The demand is for goods suited for army and navy use. Spool cotton has risen twelve per cent.

Low priced German and French goods are dull, and French dress silks are without inquiry. The higher qualities can be bought very low. The auction sales are light, and are composed mostly of shawls, and ribbons, and millinery goods. There is a fair demand for the desirable styles of long shawls, but others are passed. Ribbons are very dull. Some French fancy cassimeres sold well at auction, for the season.

Since the development of the war feeling in England, many importers and domestic commission houses have declined selling except for cash. Importations of foreign goods in the spring will be very—very light. British goods cannot be replaced at cost, or at the prices which now they command.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

OFFICE CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1861.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork is still in good demand and firm. Sales 250 brls City packed at $9.40; 100 brls do at $9.30; 350 brls good Country and City packed at $9.37½; 200 brls do (200 lbs packed in) at $9.50; 200 brls light Mess at $8.50. Lard is dull and easier. Sales, 50 trcs prime City Kettle at 7c; 50 trcs and 20 brls prime Country do at 6¾c; 44 trcs and 50 brls do at 6¾c; 50 brls Steam at 6¾c. Bulk Meats quiet. Sales, 2,000 Hams in dry salt, at 3½c, loose. Green Meat steady; 4,500 Shoulders and Hams at 2 and 3c, delivered.

FLOUR—Received, 4569 brls. Market still dull. Sales, 100 brls "Cedar Rapids" spring extra (last night) at $3.75; 300 brls "Commercial" do at $3.70; 100 brls good spring extra at $3.55; 100 brls "Waterloo" and 65 brls "United States" on p. t.

WHEAT—Received, 18,730 bu. Market opened buoyant but closed dull and ½@1c lower. Sales, 800 bu No 2 Red in store at 71c; 3,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at 69½c; 1,000 bu do at 69¼c; 1,000 bu do at 69½c; 700 bu do (in a special house) at 70c; 9,000 bu do at 69c; 1,500 bu do at 68¾c; 1,000 bu do at 68½c; 7,000 bu No 2 Spring in store at 64½c; 1,000 bu do at 64¾c; 27,000 bu do at 64c; 8,000 bu do at 63¾c; 2,000 bu do at 63½c; 400 bu Rejected in store at 51c; 400 bu do at 51c—market closing dull and heavy, buyers offering only 63c for No 2 Spring.

CORN—Received 27,346 bu. The market opened firm but closed at decline of ¼@½c. Sales 4000 bu Mixed in store at 23¾; 5000 bu do at 23½c; 2000 bu do at 23c; 800 bu new corn at 18c on track; 400 bu ear corn at 20c per 75 lbs on track.

OATS—Received 5,850 bu. Market quiet and easier. Sales 500 bu No 1 in store at 18¼c; 1,500 bu do at 18c.

RYE—Received, 3,759 bu. Market firm. Sales 1,800 bu No. 1 in store at 32c.

BARLEY—Received, 1,184 bu. Market firm. Sales 40 bags inferior at 20c on track.

CLOVER SEED—9 bgs Clover at $3.50.

TIMOTHY SEED—Firm at $1.50@1.60.

HIGHWINES—10 bbls at 18c. Market quiet.

BEANS—24 bgs medium at $1.15.

APPLES—500 bbls at $2.25@2.37½.

BUTTER—Dull at 6½@8c for common to good.

EGGS—Steady at 14@15c for fresh.

DRESSED POULTRY—Chickens, $1.25@1.50 ⅌ doz; Turkeys, 7@7½c ⅌ lb; Ducks, $2.00 ⅌ doz.

HIDES—Quiet. Dry Flint, 10½@11c; Green Salted, 5@5½c.

TALLOW—14 bbls good city at 7¼c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 257. Market quiet and easier. Sales:

42	Hogs averaging	212 lbs at	$3.15
28	"	300	3.15
27	"	270	3.15
12	"	260	3.15
13	"	240	3.15
24	"	250	3.15
26	"	225	3.12½
14	"	220	3.12½

COOPERAGE—125 Pork Barrels at $1.25; 4,050 Hickory Poles, at $18 per thousand.

LIVE HOGS—Received, 4,789. The market to-day was firm, and prices closed about 5c higher. Sales averaged as follows:

93	Hogs averaging	311 lbs at	$2.70
100	"	310	2.67½
675	"	222	2.65
96	"	223	2.62½
370	"	225	2.60
549	"	290	2.57½
241	"	227	2.55
202	"	215	2.52½
260	"	222	2.50
189	"	212	2.45
176	"	210	2.42½
150	"	204	2.40

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 115 head. Market firm. Sales were:

24	Beeves averaging	1170 lbs at	$2.50
41	"	1280	2.75
17	"	1080	2.50
10	"	1145	2.30
6	"	900	1.50
17	"	1170	2.00

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

WEEK ENDING DEC. 24.
[From the New York Tribune, 26th.]
BEEF CATTLE.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:
First quality.......8½@9½ Ordinary.......6½@7
Medium.......7@8

Some extra good Beeves may be quoted at 10c.
The general average of the market is 8½c.
The most of the sales range from 7½ to 8½c.
Total number of Beeves received in the city this week, 3,788.

This is 936 head less than last week, and 1129 head less than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 3401 head, while the number to-day being 3,016, shows 475 head less than the average, and 790 head less than this day week.

Tuesday, Dec. 24.—The market opened this morning with 3,743 head of bullocks on sale, which is quite enough for a week that has more poultry on sale than any other in the whole year. It is a week, too, which will, in one respect, prove unfortunate for the drover, for a great change from the fine dry atmosphere of last week has occurred. All day Monday the rain fell, and at night it turned to a damp snow, chilly and uncomfortable to the animals on the cars, and covering all the lots with slosh, so that the poor tired brutes had no chance for rest or food when turned out of their close confinement. The consequence is that they do not look in prime condition for sale this morning, and many of them will not bring as much by several dollars a head as they would, for the weather having turned cold again, pinched them up so that in all cases they do not look to weigh what they really will. Fortunately, as the day advanced, the weather grew favorable, but then again, the trade did not, it opened very brisk, and with an apparent determination on the part of buyers and sellers to finish up all the business to-day so as to keep Christmas, and stock sold higher than last week, and indeed higher than before in many months, fully realizing our prophecy that first class bullocks would sell for 10 cents net a pound before New Year's, for a good many were sold at that, and many others at 9@9½c, and the low grades and medium sold better than last week till toward night, when there was an arrival of a train that had been delayed on the Hudson River road, and this knocked down the price some $3 or $4 per head.

The quality of cattle this week is generally very good, and, as will be seen in the account of sales, there are many excellent lots, and we advance the average of all sales half a cent a pound, partly on a real advance of price, and partly because the average quality is better.

Latest Foreign Markets.

[PER NIAGARA.] LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wakefield, Nash & Co. report flour quiet but steady at 30s@33s. Wheat steady; red western and red southern 12s@13s; white western and southern 13s@14s 6d. Corn easier; sales of yellow and mixed at 32s.

PROVISIONS—Beef firm and active. Pork steady. Bacon firm. Lard inactive at 61s@62s.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet and slightly lower. Coffee and rice quiet.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Baring's circular reports wheat dull and 1s lower. Flour steady. Iron firm. Sugar easier. Tea very dull at 1 and 1 for common Congou. Coffee downward.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Business has been small in American securities. I C shares 49¼@48¾ dis.; Erie shares 24¼@25.

VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15.—Cotton sales yesterday were 4,000 bales. The market closed flat at unchanged rates. Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Provisions firm.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Consols closed at 90¼@90⅜ for money; I C shares 49½@48½ discount; Erie shares 24¼@25¼.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—COTTON—Very quiet and middling uplands are nominal at 35c.

FLOUR—No decided change in the flour market, and transactions both for export and home consumption are only to a very moderate extent. Sales 12,900 brls at $5.00@5.30 for rejected; $5.35 @5.50 for superfine state; $5.65@5.80 for extra state; $5.35@5.40 for superfine western; $5.55@ 5.70 for common to medium extra western; $5.75 @5.85 for shipping brands of extra round hoop Ohio; $5.90@6.75 for trade brands, market closing quiet. Canadian flour quiet and without important change. Sales 650 brls at $5.30@5.40 for superfine; $5.50@6.75 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at about previous quotations. Corn meal quiet and nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Lower. Sales 700 brls at 18¾@19c.

GRAIN—Wheat. Sales are only to a limited extent and prices about the same. Shippers insist upon a material concession to which holders are unwilling to accede. Sales 20,000 Chicago spring at $1.28; 19,500 amber Iowa at $1.32; 13,000 bu winter red western at $1.37; 4000 bu common Canadian white, p t. Rye without decided change. Sales 6000 bu prime state at 83; 17,000 bu common western and state at 79@80. Barley quiet and steady; sales 4000 bu at 73@74 for state; 78 for Canada East. Corn rules dull and heavy. Sales of 34,000 bu at 68 for prime mixed western in store and delivered. Oats in limited request at 39@43 for Jersey, Canadian, western and state. Sales 6000 bu Prince Edward's Island at 40.

PROVISIONS—There is a moderate business doing in pork at prices slightly in favor of buyers. Sales 4,000 bris at $12.25@12.75 for mess; $11@12.75 for mess; $11@14.00 for western city prime mess; $12.50 for clear; $8.25@8.75 for prime. Beef rules quite firm; sales 225 brls at $4@4.50 for country prime; $5@5.50 for country mess; $11.50@12 for repkd mess; $12.50@13.75 extra. Prime mess beef inactive at $19@21. Beef hams steady; sales 50 brls prime western at $14.50. Cut meats quiet; sales at 3¾@5 for shoulders, 4¾@6 for hams; sales of 1,600 green hams at 5¾. Smoked meats dull and nominally unchanged. Bacon steady and unchanged; sales 150 boxes short ribbed middles at 7¾. Lard more active at prices in favor of buyers; sales 1,650 brls at 8@8¾c. Dressed hogs firm at 4¾@5c. Butter selling at 11@15c for Ohio; 16@ 20c for state. Cheese heavy and lower; sales at 5¾@6c, the latter an extreme price.

GROCERIES.—Sugar—raw sales 383 hhds Cuba at 7¾@8¾c; 15 hhds Porto Rico at 8¾c; 100 bags Siam at 8¾c nett cash; 697 bags Manilla to go to Baltimore, 7¾c nett cash; and 3,499 bags Pernambuco on p. t. Molasses quiet and without material change in price. Sales 45 hhds Porto Rico at 40c; 15 hhds Barbadoes at 35c.

STOCKS—Stocks active and higher. Chi & R I 48¾; C & T 32; G & C 64¾; C C & C 102; Ill C scrip 58¾; Pan 108¾; Erie 29; do pfd 50; Harlem 11¾; Reading 38¾; M C 47; M S 18¾; do gtd 39; C, B & Q 54¾; Norwich & Wor 35; Huds 36¾; N Y C 77¾; Pac Mail 88; Gal & Chi 2d bds 95, Mo 6s 39¾c; U S 6s '67, 87.

Wanted.

WANTED—A girl wants a situation in a private respectable family to Cook, Wash and Iron. Is systematically accomplished. Please address by letter "M. E. G.," Chicago Tribune Office. de27-k52-2t

WANTED—A situation as Diningroom Girl, Chambermaid or the care of children by a young girl who can give good recommendation. Address "W," Box 2072. de27-k49-3t

WANTED.—A travelling collecting Agency, from one or two wholesale houses in this city, by a gentleman of age, integrity and pecuniary responsibility, and of LONG EXPERIENCE IN THE LEGAL PROFESSION. The best of references given. Address Post Office Box 3614. de27-k47-3t

LAND WANTED—Improved or Unimproved in exchange for a large and valuable House and Lot in the City of Elgin, Ill. Address, giving location, description and price, Box 567, Elgin, Kane County, Ill. de27-k48-3t

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED.—The advertiser wishes a situation as housekeeper, in city or country, in a gentleman's family. Has had considerable experience. Address Post Office Box 2973, Chicago, Ill. de27-k57-3t

WANTED—A woman wishing a permanent situation to do general house work and assist in the care of a child in a small family, can find a place by calling at second resident south of Ringgold Place, on west side Indiana avenue. de25-k27-3t

WANTED.—By a man of steady and industrious habits, a situation in some Wholesale House, "a Grocery House preferred." Have had ten or fifteen years of practical experience in the mercantile and various other kinds of business. Salary not so much of an object as steady employment, and making myself generally useful. Can give good references if desired. Address "A. F." Post Office Box 1432. de27-k35-3t

WANTED.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every man employed is doing well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, enclosing a new three-cent stamp, to J. H. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4266. oc24-ly

FLOURING MILL WANTED.—Any person having a good Flouring Mill for sale, located near a Railroad Station, and driven by a durable stream of water, and well located for doing custom work, and wishing to exchange it for MONEY, at what it is worth NOW, without reference to its cost, can hear of a cash customer, if it is CHEAP, by addressing, giving price, &c., J. B. BRIGGS, No. 127 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. P. S.—None need apply but those willing to sell cheap. de25-[illegible]

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.—WANTED—A smart young man to open an office in DETROIT, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for Lloyd's Military Maps, which go like the wind. $100 is sufficient capital. The right kind of man can make from $20 to $50 per week. Apply to or address with stamp, J. DIXON, Jr. Post Office Box 2282. 114 Dearborn-st., Chicago. de10-h784-3w

TWO HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $6 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, northeast corner Randolph and Lasalle streets, or address P. O. Box 3852, Chicago, Ill. de17-[illegible]

BUGGY WANTED.—Any one having a first-class second-hand Top Buggy, in good repair, can find a cash customer by addressing Post-Office Box 4166, Chicago. ap4'61-ly

To Rent.

NOTICE.—Apartments to let at a bargain in a central locality, on very favorable terms, and Furniture for sale at half price, by a party about leaving the city. Inquire of J. M. MARSHALL, No. 97 South Clark street, Room No. 8. de27-k53-3t

TO RENT.—The two story and basement brick house, 133 Michigan avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets. Lot 50x158 feet. Rent $300 per annum. For particulars apply to GEO. A. SEAVERNS, No. 2 Wheeler's Building, cor. Clark and S. Water sts. de19-h890-2w

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET. A first-class and completely furnished residence on Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth street, having all the modern improvements and ample room; also a good barn. A pleasant family, with no small children, can make a very desirable arrangement, and pay their rent by boarding a small family now occupying the premises. Apply to S. C. CLEAVER, Real Estate Room, No. 55 Clark st., up stairs. no28-h546-lm

FIRST-CLASS "DOCK" AND "Lumber Yard" Property to rent for 1862, by JOHN MATTOCKS, Jr., Telegraph Building, southeast corner Lake and Clark streets. de5-h881-lm

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS

TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs), near Clark street. [ap19'61-ly]

For Sale.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR SALE.—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Chain of Commercial Colleges. Apply at this office. de27-k40-3t

ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS of good Michigan Potatoes for sale cheap at the corner of Kinzie and Rush streets. de27-k34-3t

FOR SALE—One two seated Poney Sleigh, two single seated Swell Cutters. Also, a second-hand two seated Sleigh, suitable for family use or livery, at Carriage Factory, corner State and Twelfth streets. H. WILLETS. de25 k29-3t

FOR SALE CHEAP—$1200 worth of SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINES will be exchanged for city property. Also, lands in Iowa and on the Illinois Central Road to exchange. Will pay some money if the property suits. There is no better machine in use. Will exchange for lumber. I have some for tailor's use which I will trade for clothing. Apply to W. RINDGE, Clarendon House, No. 232 Randolph street, or address Post Office Bx x 900. de24-k6-[illegible]

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures, including rectifiers and mixing tubs, of the largest and best-established LIQUOR HOUSE in this city. Stock good and well selected, and rent of store very low. To any one wishing to engage in the liquor trade this is an opportunity seldom offered. Address "MERCHANT," P. O. Box 3678. de14-h832-3w

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 100 feet on Washington street by 141 on Margaret street. Very desirable residence property. Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 32 Clark street, corner of Lake. de11'61-ly

EIGHT FIRST-CLASS SEVEN Octave Piano Fortes, at 136 South Dearborn street, on the second floor, will be sold cheap for cash, or approved paper, or on monthly payments, by J. PRESTON. de16-h838-1m

THE A No. 1 TOP GALLANT SAIL SCHOONER

ETHAN ALLEN FOR SALE.

She was built in 1857 at Buffalo by F. N. Jones, has been kept in good order, sails all new this and last year, and she is perfectly found in every particular.

Carries upwards of 18,000 bushels of Wheat. " 18,000 " Corn.

She is a good lumber vessel, carries 240 m. feet of pine lumber, and a considerable quantity of shingles and lath besides. Draws about 10½ feet of water when loaded, and sails well without ballast. She is free from liability of all kinds, and will positively be sold very soon in order to close the accounts of different firms interested in the proceeds.

She now lies at the wharf of the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad. For further information apply to HINCKLEY & HANDY, or to Capt. J. T. MORRIS on board. de17-h873-10t

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Suites of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with Board at 269 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. de27-k43-1w

BOARDING.—One or two gentlemen with their wives, or a few single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a private family where there are no other boarders, by applying at No. 187 West Washington street. de27-k41-3t

BOARDING—Two or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable Board at 172 Wabash Avenue. References exchanged. de26-k7-3t

BOARDING—A front Chamber, suitable for Man and Wife, rooms for single Gentlemen, and Day Board, to be had at No. 121 State street, second dwelling north of Madison street, east side of State street. de25-k14-3w

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street. no26-h546-[illegible]

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen and families can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 69 Michigan Avenue. Also, a few day boarders. References exchanged. no28-h561-lm

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board can now be obtained at 289 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Also, a few day boarders accommodated. Reference exchanged. de26-[illegible]

NATIONAL HOUSE, 278 State street, is now opened and newly furnished throughout for the accommodation of boarders and also day boarders, on the most reasonable terms. de13-h804-1m

Miscellaneous.

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DRESS GOODS,
Buying my Dress Goods entirely by the package for cash, I can and will sell them 20 per cent. less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.
NOTICE:
Purchases made at my establishment that prove unsatisfactory either in price, quality or style, can be returned (to the Cashier's desk) for which the purchase money will be with pleasure returned.
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[no28-g355-ly]

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The volume contains Dr. Hopkins's Semi-Centennial Discourse (not before published), an account of the Jubilee Meetings and twenty four chapters on the Board and its Missions; with an Appendix, and a copious analysis of contents. 464 pp. 8vo. $1. Postage 20 cents additional. Address orders to N. BROUGHTON, Jr., 28 Cornhill, Boston, or to the principal booksellers in Illinois. de27-k46-3t

Miscellaneous.

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CARD.—Drs. R. & J. Hunter, Physicians for the diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS take this method of informing their Patients and those desirous of consulting them in this part of the country, that they have opened a Branch Office at No. 11 Adams street, Chicago, under the personal attendance of Dr. JAMES HUNTER. Special attention will be given to all diseases or affections of the

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A CHANGE HAS TAKEN PLACE.—Mr. Ebbolls, the old partner of Mr. Frazza, has bought the old stand at No. 82 Dearborn Street. Where he will be happy to receive his old customers and as many new ones as may favor him with a call. de25-k[illegible]

QUERY.—Why should Housekeepers and their servants lose their patience and time in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal with pine kindling, when by using the GRANULAR FUEL [illegible] by C. W. GRAY, corner of Market and [illegible] they can have a fire at any time without trouble? de25-k[illegible]

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JOHN L. NOBLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED, No. 225 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. Sole Agents for Panton Mills. jy16'61-ly

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General Notices.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.—Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of January, 1862, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the Commissioners of Highways of the Town of Proviso, in the County of Cook, will let to the lowest bidder the Building of a Bridge across the Desplaines River, near the residence of Mr. Harlem. The bridge is to be built after the plan of the bridge across the river near Harlem. For further particulars inquire at the house of G. G. PUSHECK. By order of the Commissioners of Highways of said Town of Proviso. C. G. PUSHECK. de27-k38-3t

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.
PEW RENTING,
On Monday Morning, Dec. 30th, from 9 to 11 o'clock,
The Treasurer or Warden of St. James' Church will be at the Church to Rent Pews for the year commencing January 1st, 1862. de27-k39-3t

GIFTS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—All kinds of Gloves and Military Gauntlets, Cavalry Sabres, Infantry Swords, Field Officers and Sergeants' Swords, Sashes, Belts, Knives, and Sword Knots, Shoulder Straps, Eagles, Crests, &c., &c., besides the new and indispensable Camp Chest, making the cheapest and best in the city. E. R. BOWEN, 94 Clark street, (up stairs), over the U. S. Express Office. oc21-ly

SORGHUM SYRUP.—Parties having Sorghum for sale—in quantities of five barrels or over—can find a market for it by sending sample by express, (charges paid) and stating quantity and price. WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 4½ Clark street, Chicago, Ill. de13-h816-3m

THE IRISH BRIGADE.—The Officers Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of Co.'s B, F, I and K, 23d Reg. Ill. Vol's, (Irish Brigade), are required to report at Head-Quarters, or their respective commands at Camp Douglas, on or before the 28th day of December, 1861, to be mustered and for pay. CAPT. M. GLEASON, CAPT. D. MORIARTY, CAPT. J. FITZGERALD, CAPT. DANIEL QUIRK. de24-k[illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½. SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 28th. FUN! FUN!! FUN!!! COMIC PIECES, SONGS AND DANCES. Twelfth night of the popular Comedian and Vocalist MR. COLLINS. The celebrated Drama of RORY O'MOORE. Rory O'Moore.......Mr. Collins. With songs, PADDY WHACK and [illegible] AN IRISH JIG. And the story of the Fox of Bally Bothrin. Mrs. Mary Myers will, during the piece, sing the beautiful Ballad of the LAND OF THE WEST. Kathleen.......Miss Jennie Hight. Shan Dhu.......Mr. [illegible] GRAND DANCE.......Miss Jennie [illegible] To conclude with the beautiful Comedietta of the IRISH GENIUS. Phelim Finecoolet.......Mr. Collins. Mons. Japan....... Barney O'Toole....... With the Songs, TRUST TO LUCK and WIDOW MACHREE.

BRYAN HALL. FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27th, ITALIAN OPERA FOR ONE NIGHT, By the principal artists of the New York Academy of Music. MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY, The distinguished American Prima Donna. SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, The Renowned Tenor. SIGNOR MANCUSI, The Eminent Baritone. SIGNOR SUSINI, The Great Basso. HERR MOLLENHAUER, The Celebrated Violoncellist. AN ORCHESTRA has been engaged, and will be under the direction of CARL ANSCHUTZ, Conductor Academy of Music New York. This FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27th, will be presented Donnizetti's celebrated Comic Opera of DON PASQUALE! CHARACTERS: DON PASQUALE, (his world-renowned character) Signor SUSINI, an old Bachelor, [illegible] DOCTOR MALATESTA, Signor MANCUSI, the Physician, and friend of Pasquale [illegible] ERNESTO, Signor BRIGNOLI, the Nephew of Don Pasquale, an enthusiastic young gentleman, who is in love and is beloved by NORINA, Miss HINKLEY, a young widow, of a lively and impetuous character, but frank and affectionate. CHARLES, Signor FABRINI, cousin to Doctor Malatesta, assuming the character of a Notary. The Scene is Laid in Rome. And will conclude with the celebrated Miserere, from IL TROVATORE. Miss Hinkley as Leonora, and Sig. Brignoli as Manrico. Between the second and third act of Don Pasquale HENRY MOLLENHAUER, The celebrated Violoncellist, will perform, by general desire, Carnival of Venice and Schubert's Ave Maria. Admission.......50 Cents. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. Seats may be secured at Mr. Higgins' Music Store, commencing Tuesday, Dec. 24th. Doors open at 7—performances to commence at 8 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. An Evening with the Humorous Writers. PROF. J. H SIDDONS WILL GIVE A READING BEFORE THE ASSOCIATION, IN BRYAN HALL, On Saturday Evening Next, DECEMBER 28TH, Consisting of the following selections: The great Trial of Bardell vs. Pickwick.—(Dickens. Pip, the Convict, and the bread and butter.—(Dickens' Great Expectations. Falstaff and Prince Henry.—(Shakespeare. Barney Rierdon's Voyage Out and Home.—(S. Lover. The Bachelor's Dream.—Hood. Doors open at 7; reading to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. CHARLES H. HAM, de24-k-541 Chairman Lecture Committee.

THE ORIGINAL, CELEBRATED and world-renowned American MAN IN MINIATURE, GEN'L TOM THUMB, SMALLEST MAN ALIVE! At Kingsbury Hall, Randolph-st. FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY. Two brilliant Entertainments each day, afternoon at 3 and evenings at 7½ o'clock. On Christmas and Saturdays, THREE grand Performances—morning at 12, afternoon at 3 and evening at 7½. Doors open an hour previous. The General will appear in all his wonderful Impersonations, Songs, Dances, Grecian Statues, &c. &c., assisted by Mr. W. TOMLIN, the great English Buffo and Pianist, from the Nobility's Concerts, London; Mr. W. DE VERE, the celebrated Scotch Tenor, and Prof. G. G. TITCOMB, brilliant Pianist. The General will ride in his BEAUTIFUL MINIATURE CARRIAGE, From the Sherman House to the Hall, previous to each Entertainment. ADMISSIONS: Day Entertainment....... Children under 10....... Schools admitted on liberal terms. Evening Entertainment....... Children under 10....... Reserved Seats....... de4-h84[illegible]-3w ALFRED CATELY, Business Agent.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—Will be opened on MONDAY, Dec. 23d, 1861, for a short time only, J. Insco Williams' Celebrated Moving PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE, Commencing with the Creation of the World, and continuing in Historical order down to the Babylonish Captivity, covering over 4,000 yards of canvass. Exhibition each evening at 7½ o'clock. Also, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3. Tickets, 25 cents; Children under 12 years of age, 15 cents. Packages of five tickets, $1. de[illegible]

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.—J. B. WESTELL, from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, respectfully informs the citizens of Chicago that he is now happy to attend Seminaries, Private Families to give instructions in the most polite and elegant accomplishments. For particulars, apply to Root & Cady's Music Store. de[illegible]

METROPOLITAN HALL.—This popular Hall has been re-painted and PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER, SOUND AND VENTILATION. And is now for rent by the night or week. It has hardly an equal. It will seat over two thousand persons. The rent will be moderate. Address BOARD, or "Proprietor of Metropolitan Hall," No. 9 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for Beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every [illegible] will be conducted for Scholars and Friends, and no visitors admitted except those introduced by scholars. Post Box 1633. [illegible]

Music Stores.

THE PRACTICAL SINGING CLASS, being part first of the FESTIVAL CHIMES. Is just published, and will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the country upon receipt of the price, 25 Cents. New Postage Stamps received. Address the Publisher, H. M. HIGGINS, oc21-g726 No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. 99 South Clark Street. Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with the best houses in Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, England and [illegible], is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and individuals with every article in their line At the lowest N. York Prices. Post Office Box 3658. oc[illegible]

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OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! A [illegible] Cents per Can, at STEVENS & W[illegible] Fruit Dealers, 105 Randolph street. Extra large selected Oysters at [illegible] Our Oysters are received daily by express and are warranted at all times. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 2[illegible]

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Sales.

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The Tribun[e]

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1861.

Notice to Advertisers.

Those wishing to have their advertisements appear in the Evening Edition on this page [must] hand them in before one o'clock to insure [inser]tion. Terms for publishing made known a[t the] counting-room.

THREE EDITIONS OF THE T[RI]BUNE.

Morning Edition, for the mails, with [dis]patches up to 3 o'clock, a. m.

Evening Edition, at 3 p. m., with new[s by] morning mails and dispatches up to the h[our] of issue, for the News trade of town [and] country.

Night Edition, at 6 p. m., with dispat[ches] up to the hour of going to press.

☞ Lord Lyons very politely defer[red to] Secretary Seward the details for a for[mal] surrender of Mason and Slidell to [the] British flag. This is "courtesy" indeed.

GENERAL BLENKER.

Without any wish to enter into [the] Blenker controversy, which we had [hoped] was settled long ago, we print in ano[ther] column of this evening's paper, a comm[u]nication signed by a responsible Germ[an] citizen of Washington. Gen. Blenker [has] proved himself an able officer in the fie[ld] and his division has been a decided featu[re] in the army of the Potomac. We have [al]ways regarded the charges against him [as] unfortunate.

ADJUTANT GENERAL FULLER.

A writer in the *Times*, of this city, ha[v]ing charged Adjutant General Fuller wi[th] visiting Chicago by special train, at t[he] public expense, it is enough to say that t[he] statement is a wilful and unmitigated fal[se]hood, and that the man does not live [in] Illinois who dare show his head and avo[w] the authorship of it. The *Times* editor w[as] imposed upon by some mischievous scam[p] who used a fictitious name for himself a[nd] adopted the *nom de plume* of "A Repub[li]can Taxpayer." So much for that fab[ri]cation.

THE ACCOMAC EXPEDITION.

The Eastern prints having got done glo[ri]fying Gen. Lockwood's expedition into t[he] eastern shore counties of Virginia, and t[he] smoke raised over the achievement havi[ng] subsided, the actual facts can now be to[ld] without detriment to the public good. O[ur] Washington correspondent, who is [a] truth-loving man, has been amo[ng] the officers and privates of the Michig[an] and Wisconsin regiments, which compo[sed] a part of the expedition, and relates in [the] letter which is inserted this morning, t[he] substance of the information gleaned fro[m] them. He is personally acquainted wi[th] very many of those composing both reg[i]ments.

The revelations of his letter are enoug[h] to cause one's blood to tingle to the extr[e]mities, and the very stones to cry o[ut] shame! A Committee has been raised [in] Congress, to investigate the cause of [the] Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, Big Bethel, Lexin[g]ton, Wilson's Creek and other disasters [to] our national arms. Why should not [the] expedition into the Accomac district al[so] engage their attention? We respectfull[y] invite the consideration of the delegation[s] in Congress from Michigan and Wisconsi[n] to the alledged ignoble part the soldiers [of] their States were made to play. Catching, flogging and returning the loyal slaves [of] reptile rebels are things not laid down [in] regulations, nor are they nominated in t[he] enlistment bond. If these charges again[st] Gen. Lockwood are substantiated, on inv[es]tigation, the delegations representing th[ese] States, should go before the President a[nd] demand the immediate dismissal from t[he] army of that officer. It is high time to p[ut] a stop to this sort of business. Our so[l]diers have been made to perform the pa[rt] of blood-hounds for rebels quite enoug[h]. The army has been used to save slavery [as] long as the people will tolerate it. T[he] work of protecting slavery had better [be] left for the future, to the rebels, and th[e] work of saving the Union made to enga[ge] the attention of our Generals hereaft[er,] lest we soon have no Union to be saved.

THE NEGRO REGIMENT.

We ask the attention of the class [of] people who style themselves "Conserv[a]tives," to the article copied from the I[ndi]anapolis *Journal*, headed "The blac[k] rebel soldiers at Yorktown." We thi[nk] that this dose will cure them of their r[e]pugnance to the proposition of the Secr[e]tary of War, to employ loyal slaves in wha[t]ever way they can do the most service f[or] the Union cause. The Indianapolis *Journ[al]* has been a "stout defender of the "cons[er]vative" policy, and has vociferated again[st] using the slaves to fight the rebels. B[ut] the news from Fortress Monroe has co[m]pletely "knocked into pi" all the arg[u]ments it has employed, and brought it ov[er] to the TRIBUNE's ground. The *Journal's* philosophy gave way before the charge [of] the negro regiment upon the German s[...] and it justly calls out for a chang[e] of tactics. It thinks "it is about time to [stop] fighting the devil with fire." "If t[he] rebels attack us with negroes," it as[ks,] "why should we not repel their attac[k] with negroes?" And it adds, "It remai[ns] to be seen how long the Governme[nt] will hesitate when they learn these facts."

If the *Journal* will secure the conversi[on] of the Secretary of the Interior, who ha[ils] from Indiana, we think we can pledge t[he] co-operation of the member of the Cabin[et] from this State to the policy of fighting [ne]gro against negro. Mr. Caleb B. Smith h[as] been the largest "stumbling-block" in t[he] Cabinet, against a vigorous and effecti[ve] war policy. Let the *Journal* get him righ[t] and the other impediments can readily [be] overcome.

One thing should be borne in mind, th[at] the negroes employed by the rebels to be[ar] arms against us, are pressed into that se[r]vice. Every man of them would desert [to] our side, if opportunity offered. The[ir] hearts are with the old flag. They hav[e] no affection for the banner of treason, n[o] love for the rebels, and they feel no all[e]giance to Jeffdom. They are thorough[ly] loyal, and desire nothing so much as [a] chance to be enrolled among the defende[rs] of the Union. They are willing and an[xious] to serve the National cause, in any c[a]pacity in which they can be most usef[ul,] from loading a wagon to digging an e[n]trenchment, from procuring forage [or] charging on a rebel battery.

How much longer shall these people [be] compelled to aid the rebels? Which w[ill] our side permit them to strike for the U[nion?] When their weight is thrown in [to] the Union scale, the rebellion will quick[ly] kick the beam.

☞ By the testimony of all refugees w[ho] have come North from the Confederacy, a[nd] by other undoubted evidences, we have eve[ry] reason to believe that there is not an inco[n]siderable portion of the Southern peop[le] heartily sick of this rebellion, and only wa[it] for the army of the Republic to advan[ce] and crush the mock government th[at] tyrannizes over them. A gentleman at Was[h]ington from the far South states that th[ere] have been several attempts at insurrecti[on] among the negroes, and a great number [of] them have suffered death. In one instan[ce] about fifty were hung in the neighborhood [of] Vicksburg. He referred to a statement of [a] South Carolina lady, published in the Cinci[nnati]